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I P U C

Annual Report of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission

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and

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Information and assistance provided by the IPUC's
Administrative, Legal, Regulated Carrier
and Utilities Divisions

1986-87

IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

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Perry Swisher, IPUC President

A Message from the President

Idaho utilities emerged from the era of double-digit inflation and record capital costs with the nation's lowest-priced electricity from investor-owned utilities -- on the Washington Water Power Co. and Idaho Power Co. systems.

Before fiscal 1987 ended, a resolution introduced in the Idaho Legislature directed the Idaho Public Utilities Commission to explore the feasibility of the Idaho service area of the third major electric utility, Utah Power & Light Co., being assumed by a hydro-based utility because of the contrast between UP&L's higher, thermal-based rates and those of adjacent service areas like Idaho Power and the City of Idaho Falls.

UP&L instead opted in August 1987 to accept a merger offer from Pacificorp, owner of Pacific Power & Light Co. How long the merger would take or if it would be consummated was not yet clear, but Pacificorp officers projected a 5 to 10 percent rate reduction for UP&L customers as a likely result of the union. PP&L also serves the Sandpoint-Clark Fork area in northern Idaho.

The Pacific Northwest as a region and all of Idaho's electric utilities are in surplus. It is a sharp contrast to the prior decade when energy managers were obsessed with the need for new plant and when a five-unit Washington Public Power Supply System nuclear project was to become the major new regional energy source. Two of those units have been cancelled, two are in mothballs and one is in service. WWP & PP&L meanwhile have swapped their interest in the mothballed WPPSS plant for Bonneville Power Administration energy contracts.

Idaho rates for cogeneration and small, non-utility hydropower have been drifting downward. Under the federal Public Utilities Regulatory Policy Act (PURPA), those rates are based on the cost of plants utilities avoid building because of the independent power they buy. There is surplus energy, and no new baseload utility plants are on the horizon.

In the spring of 1987, the commission called a halt to new PURPA undertakings till rates and terms can be rewritten for the new conditions,

but required the utilities to continue to negotiate with projects deemed mature before the review was ordered.

In addition to two-score hydro projects, thermal co-generation plants burn forest-industry wood wastes in private plants at Lewiston, Plummer, Tamarack and at Afton, Wyo., just across Idaho's border. The City of Pocatello burns methane to cogenerate at its sewage plant; Simplot Fertilizer Co. cogenerates at its superphosphate-ammonia-sulfuric acid plant at Pocatello. Neither Simplot's nor Potlatch at Lewiston has a utility contract.

Spokesmen for the forest and chemical industries have advised the commission that the ability to convert waste wood and waste heat to electricity was crucial to their payrolls making it through the recessions that hit both industries.

Access to rates tied to Idaho hydro resources led Monsanto Chemical Co. in 1986 to keep its Soda Springs elemental phosphorus complex in production while closing Monsanto's original phosphorus plant at Columbia, Tenn. Similarly, revival of Beker Industries at nearby Conda, as NuWest, a phosphate fertilizer facility (not formalized until August 1987), was aided by favorable power and natural-gas contract terms.

In telephony, the PUC and Mountain Bell-Idaho reached agreement in late 1986 on a four-year upgrade of all its wire centers to digital switches. The $75 million project was contracted to the Ericsson Co. It will be paid for in part by a slowdown in Mountain Bell's depreciation entitlements, the result of a favorable U.S. Supreme Court decision in litigation supported by the Idaho PUC.

Early in December 1986, at Emmett, Mountain Bell completed a five-year program of putting all its 274,000 Idaho customers on single-line service. The unique OPUS project makes enhanced telephone services universally available to Mountain Bell's Idaho customers. Combined with completion of a fiber-optics cable from Idaho Falls-INEL via Pocatello to Boise and on to the Oregon line, these projects make the service area the premier telecommunications territory in the West.

Conversion to digital was moving, but not that fast, on the scattered Continental Telephone system and in the General Telephone of the Northwest service area in the Panhandle. In the summer of 1986, through a cooperative effort with the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, the Idaho PUC eliminated toll calling between Moscow and Pullman, homes of the University of Idaho and Washington State University. By summer 1987, call volume between the two Palouse communities had risen nearly 400 per cent.

On Jan. 1, 1987, the statewide telephone toll pool, which helped to levelize monthly service charges between north and south, ended. Mountain Bell and GenTel, by virtue of federal actions, are no longer inter-connected, a connection required by Idaho law. The PUC supported unsuccessful efforts to restore the pool by law, and will again in 1988. The legislature did enact a lifeline program, enabling low-income phone patrons 60 and over to stay on line in the face of the federal reallocation of former long-distance costs to local billings.

Streamlined regulation of telephone utilities was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by Governor Andrus in 1987 when he objected to the absence of a means of restoring regulation of local service rates at PUC option.

In transportation, the PUC worked with other agencies to mitigate the impact of insurance cost runups that hit the trucking industry in 1985 and 1986. The commission continued to use maximum tariffs, in place of traditional fixed rates over fixed routes, to hold down the cost and time lag that once characterized the issuance of Idaho motor carrier permits.

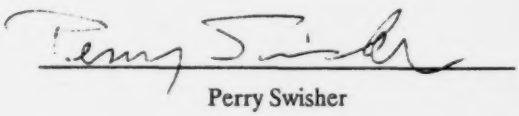
A Union Pacific Railroad petition seeking closure of more than 20 freight agencies statewide was denied in part and granted in part, with a review of results set for the fall of 1987. Meanwhile, Union Pacific is implementing a systemwide, computerized customer-service center program. UP offered for sale, as a shortline railroad, all its branch lines in southwestern Idaho and to Nyssa, Ore. There were many bidders but no sale has occurred at this writing.

Union Pacific and Burlington Northern, joint owners of Camas Prairie Railroad headquartered at Lewiston, has served the required notice that it may seek closure of its Lewiston-Grangeville track by 1990. The PUC has been encouraging inquiries into the feasibility of a shortline entity there, and in the alternative will oppose the closure before the Interstate Commerce Commission if the closure is sought.

The PUC regulates more than 40 privately owned water utilities. Movement to metered service characterized activity in that area; two small companies were consolidated into adjacent utilities, another was decertificated as no longer in service.

Commissioner Conley Ward Jr., a PUC member since 1977, resigned in late February 1987 to enter private law practice. The term of Commissioner Richard S. High, appointed in 1981, expired in January 1987. Governor Andrus appointed Ralph Nelson, a Coeur d'Alene certified public accountant, to succeed Commissioner High in the Republican seat, and Dean Joe Miller, a Caldwell attorney, Democrat, to complete the remaining two years. of Commissioner Ward's term. Both were confirmed by the Senate.

Legislative leadership appointed a PUC legislative oversight committee in the spring of 1987, co-chaired by Sen. Jerry Twiggs, R., Blackfoot, and Rep. Pam Bengson, R., Boise.



Perry Swisher

Maintaining the Balance: The Commission's Trust

The work of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission is a balancing act. Under Idaho law the commission supervises and regulates every investor-owned utility in the state, assuring adequate service and fixing just, reasonable, and sufficient rates. In setting rates, the commission must consider both the ability of utility customers to pay and the ability of the utility to earn.

The commissioners are appointed by the governor with the approval of the state senate. Not more than two commissioners shall be of the same political party. They serve staggered six-year terms. If a vacancy occurs when the senate is not in session, the governor appoints a replacement subject to later senate approval. The governor may remove a commissioner for dereliction of duty, corruption, or incompetency.

The three-member commission was established by the 12th session of the Idaho legislature and was organized May 8, 1913 as the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Idaho. In 1951 it was reorganized as the Idaho Public Utilities Commission. The commission's statutory authorities are set out in Idaho Code titles 61 and 62.

The commission has quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial as well as executive powers and duties. In its quasi-legislative capacity, the commission sets rates and makes rules governing utility operations. In a quasi-judicial manner the commission hears and decides complaints, issues written orders similar to court orders, and may have its decisions appealed only to the Idaho Supreme Court. As an executive agency, the commission enforces state laws affecting the utility and transportation industries.

The commission oversees the intrastate operations of investor-owned utilities--electric, gas, water, and telecommunications--and common carriers--trucks, buses, railroads, and pipelines. During 1986-87 the commission regulated six electric utilities, two natural gas utilities, 17 telephone companies, 24 water companies, six railroads, one pipeline, and several hundred motor carriers.

The commission does not regulate publicly owned, municipal, or cooperative utilities. It registers and collects fees from but does not regulate several thousand private and interstate motor carriers.

How the Commission Works

The commission president is its chief executive officer. The commission elects one of its members to a two-year term as president at its meeting on the first Monday in April in odd-numbered years. The president signs contracts on the commission's behalf, is the final authority in personnel matters, and handles other administrative tasks.

The administrative office of commission president is distinct from the chairmanship of cases or hearings before the commission. Chairmanship of individual proceedings is rotated among all three commissioners. The commission maintains an office in Boise, where it holds public meetings at least once a month. It conducts its business in two kinds of meetings: hearings and decision meetings. Formal hearings on utility and transportation issues are held on a case-by-case basis, usually in the service area of the utility being considered to allow maximum public participation.

The hearings resemble judicial proceedings and are recorded and transcribed by a court reporter. The formal parties to the case under consideration present testimony and evidence, subject to cross-examination by the other parties and the commissioners. The testimony is often prefiled in writing several weeks before the hearings.

Members of the general public may address the commission at a hearing without prior notice or formal intervention. However, those wishing the full rights of parties, such as the right to cross-examine other witnesses, must file for intervenor status.

The commission also holds decision meetings to consider issues set forth on an agenda prepared by the commission Secretary. These meetings are usually held each week.

Typically, decision meetings consist of the commission's review of decision memoranda prepared by commission staff. The commission Secretary takes minutes of the meetings. Decisions reached at these meetings are preliminary, becoming final when spelled out in a written order signed by a majority of the commission.

The Commission Staff

To help insure that its decisions are fair and workable, the commission employs a staff of about 50 people -- engineers, rate analysts, attorneys, accountants, investigators, economists, secretaries, and other support personnel. The commission staff is organized in four divisions -- administration, legal, utilities, and regulated carrier.

The staff analyzes each petition, complaint, rate increase request, or application for an operating certificate received by the commission. In formal proceedings before the commission the staff acts as a separate party to the case, presenting its own testimony, evidence, and expert witnesses. The commission considers staff recommendations along with those of other participants in each case -- including the utilities, the public, agricultural, industrial, business, and consumer groups.

Administration

The Administrative Division is responsible for coordinating overall IPUC activities. The division includes the three commissioners, the Commission Secretary, the Executive Assistant, the Director of External Affairs, the Director of Accounting Analysis, the Information Officer, and clerical support personnel.

The Commission Secretary, a post established by Idaho law, keeps a precise public record of all commission proceedings. The Secretary issues notices, orders, and other documents to the proper parties and is the official custodian of documents issued by and filed with the commission. These documents are public records.

The Executive Assistant has primary responsibility for the commission's fiscal operations. The Director of External Affairs manages the commission's relations with other state and federal agencies, including the Idaho Legislature. Together the Executive Assistant and Director of External Affairs prepare the commission budget and supervise fiscal, personnel, and computer operations.

The Director of Accounting Analysis is responsible for the initial review of cases filed with the commission and for determining the impact of changes in federal laws and rules on commission policies and practices.

The Information Officer is responsible for informing the public of commission decisions, meetings, and activities, responding to requests for information, coordinating public hearings, and preparing materials that allow for effective public participation in IPUC proceedings.

Legal Division

The IPUC staff is represented by five Deputy Attorneys General who are assigned to the commission and have permanent offices at IPUC headquarters. The IPUC attorneys represent the staff in all matters before the commission, working closely with staff accountants, engineers, investigators, and economists as they develop their recommendations for rate case and policy proceedings.

In the hearing room, IPUC attorneys coordinate the presentation of the staff's case and cross-examine other parties who submit testimony. The attorneys also represent the commission itself in state and federal courts and before other state or federal regulatory agencies.

Utilities Division

The Utilities Division is responsible for the technical analysis of all utility matters before the commission. Although the division is divided into five sections, staff members from all sections work closely to analyze utility filings.

The Accounting Section audits utility books and records to verify reported revenue, expenses, and compliance with commission orders. Staff auditors present the results of their findings in audit reports as well as in formal testimony and exhibits. When a utility requests a rate increase, its revenues, expenses, and investments are analyzed to determine the amount needed for the utility to earn the return on its investment recommended by staff economists.

The Engineering Section reviews the physical operations of utilities. Staff engineers determine the cost of serving various types of customers, design utility rates, and allocate costs between Idaho and the other states served Idaho utilities. Staff engineers also determine the cost effectiveness of conservation and cogeneration programs, evaluate the adequacy of utility services, and frequently help resolve customer complaints.

The Economic Analysis Section performs cost-of-capital studies, develops computer models of utility operations, and reviews utility forecasts of energy usage and the need for new plant. Staff economists work very closely with staff engineers, especially in the areas of cost-of-service studies, rate design, and cost-benefit analysis of utility programs.

The Telecommunications Section reviews and recommends commission action on the myriad of new telecommunications services filed with the commission each year. Telecommunications analysts propose ways to allocate revenue among the various types of telecommunications services and recommend rates to recover that revenue. They also help resolve disputes between telecommunications companies and their customers.

The Consumer Assistance Section tries to resolve conflicts between utilities and their

customers. For example, customers faced with service disconnections often seek help in negotiating payment arrangements. Consumer Assistance may also mediate disputes over billings, deposits, line extensions, and other service problems.

Consumer Assistance monitors Idaho utilities to see if they are
complying with commission orders and regulations. It participates in general rate and policy cases when it needs to bring rate design and customer service issues to the commission's attention.

Most consumers contact the commission by telephone. Most disputes are resolved without the consumer having to file a written complaint or visit the commission's office in Boise. Staff members may negotiate payment arrangements with utilities on behalf of consumers and, where appropriate, refer clients to social service agencies, financial aid programs, or budget counseling services .

Regulated Carrier Division

The Regulated Carrier Division oversees railroads and motor carriers that move passengers and freight in and through Idaho. The division makes sure all motor carriers are registered, adequately insured, and in compliance with safety requirements.

The IPUC has limited jurisdiction over the rates, routes, and services of trucks, buses, and railroads operating in the state. All motor carriers operating in or through Idaho must register with the IPUC and pay a fee. In addition, intrastate common and contract carriers must file with the commission proof of insurance and copies of their tariffs or contracts.

The Regulated Carrier Division employs four investigators who inspect carriers for proper certification and safety compliance. the investigators are based in Boise, Idaho Falls, Lewiston, and Twin Falls. They enforce state and federal hazardous materials regulations to ensure their safe transportation in Idaho.

THE COMMISSIONERS

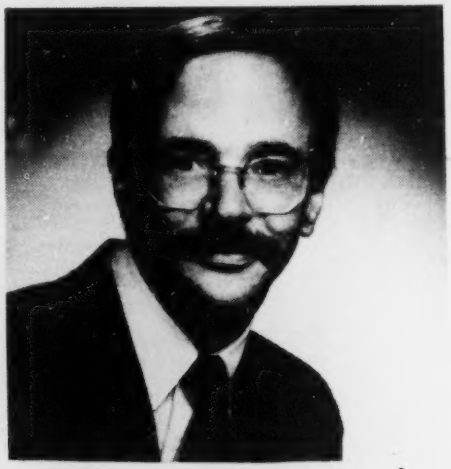
PERRY SWISHER, President, is serving his second term on the commission. He was appointed in March 1979 and reappointed in February 1985, both times by Gov. John Evans. Swisher has served as commission president from November 1980 to April 1983 and from April 1985 to the present. He is a Democrat whose term as commissioner expires in 1991.

Swisher is a member of both the Executive and Electricity committees of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). He has been a member of the Idaho Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights since 1963. He served on the Idaho Advisory Committee to the Bonneville Power Administration from 1967 to 1972.

Swisher served eight years in the Idaho House of Representatives (1952-58, 1975-76), four years in the Idaho Senate (1962-66), and four years on the Pocatello City Council (1969-73). In 1985 he was chosen as Idaho Statesman of the Year by the Pi Sigma Alpha political science fraternity at Idaho State University.

Swisher has a bachelors degree in government from Idaho State University, where he has also done graduate work in English. He worked 35 years in the newspaper business, most recently as managing editor of the Lewiston (Idaho) Morning Tribune (1976-79).

A third-generation Idahoan, Swisher, and his wife Nicky, have two sons, Larry and Eric.

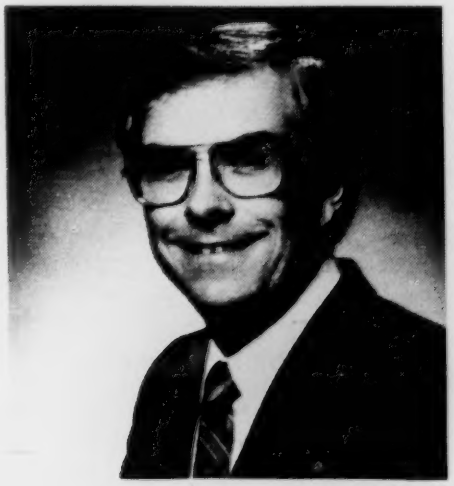


DEAN J. (JOE) MILLER was appointed in March 1987 by Gov. Cecil Andrus to complete the term of Conley Ward, who resigned his commission seat in February 1987. Miller is a Democrat. His term expires in 1989.

Miller is a member of the Finance and Technology Committee of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). He has also been active in various committees of the Idaho State Bar and of the Caldwell, Idaho public schools. He is on the boards of the Whittenberger Foundation and the Thomas LeBow Fund.

Prior to his commission appointment, Miller was a partner in the law firm of Gigray, Miller, Downen, Weston & Pasley of Caldwell, Idaho. He has a juris doctorate from the University of Idaho College of Law and a bachelors degree in history from the University of Santa Clara.

A fourth-generation Idahoan, Miller, and his wife Lecil, have two daughters, McKinsey and Elizabeth.



RALPH NELSON is serving his first term on the commission. He was appointed in March 1987 by Gov. Cecil Andrus and began serving in May 1987. Nelson is a Republican whose term expires in 1993.

Before his commission appointment Nelson, a certified public accountant, was in private practice in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1966 to 1970.

Nelson has a B.S. degree in business administration from the University of Idaho, where he has also done graduate study in law and business. He is a founder of the North Idaho College Foundation and serves as its treasurer.

A third-generation Idahoan, Nelson has two daughters, Angela and Mia. His wife's name is Doris. His grandfather, Ralph S. Nelson, served five terms in the Idaho State Senate between 1916 and 1930.

RICHARD S. HIGH completed his term on the commission in April 1987. A Republican, he had been appointed by Gov. John Evans in March 1981.

High served in the Idaho State Senate from 1966 to 1980, chairing the Senate Finance Committee for 10 years and the Senate Judiciary Committee for two years. In 1980 he was chosen Idaho Statesman of the Year by the Pi Sigma Alpha political science fraternity at Idaho State University.

High earned a B.S. degree in mining engineering from the University of Arizona in 1940 and graduated from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in 1958. During World War II he was on active duty with the U.S. Army.
High has worked in the mining and machinery businesses and was active in farm development and management in the Twin Falls, Idaho area for three decades.

High and his wife, Laura, have four children, Richard, Carol, Nancy, and David.

CONLEY WARD resigned his commission seat in February 1987 before the completion of his second term. A Democrat, he had been appointed in April 1977 and reappointed in April 1983 by Gov. John Evans. Ward served as commission president from February 1979 to November 1980 and from April 1983 to April 1985.

Ward was a member of the Committee on Administration of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) and of the Telecommunications Committee of the Western Conference of State Public Utility Commissioners.

An attorney, Ward received his J.D. degree from the University of Colorado School of Law and his bachelors degree in American history from Columbia University. He was a deputy attorney general on the commission staff and a private practice lawyer prior to his commission appointment.

Ward and his wife, Gail, have two sons, Ian and Tyler.

IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSIONERS
1913 - 1987

Commissioner	From	To
J. A. Blomquist	May 13, 1913	Jan. 11, 1915
A. P. Ramstedt	May 13, 1913	Feb. 8, 1917
D. W. Stanrod	May 13, 1913	Dec. 1, 1914
John W. Graham	Dec. 1, 1914	Jan. 13, 1919
A. L. Freehafer	Jan. 14, 1915	Jan. 31, 1921
George E. Erb	Dec. 8, 1917	April 14, 1923
Everett M. Sweeley	May 23, 1919	Aug. 20, 1923
J. M. Thompson	Feb. 1, 1921	Dec. 20, 1932
Will H. Gibson	April 16, 1923	June 29, 1929
F. C. Graves	Sept. 7, 1923	Nov. 12, 1924
Frank E. Smith	March 6, 1925	Feb. 25, 1931
J. D. Rigney	July 2, 1929	Sept. 30, 1935
M. Reese Hattabaugh	March 2, 1931	Jan. 26, 1943
Harry Holden	March 27, 1933	Jan. 31, 1939
J. W. Cornell	Oct. 1, 1935	Jan. 11, 1947
R. H. Young	Feb. 1, 1939	March 19,1944
B. Auger	Feb. 1, 1943	March 9, 1951
J. D. Rigney	March 30, 1944	April 30, 1945
W. B. Joy	May 1, 1945	March 9, 1951
H. N. Beamer	Jan. 17, 1947	Dec. 31, 1958
George R. Jones	March 12, 1951	Jan. 31, 1957
H. C. Allen	March 12, 1951	Feb. 28, 1957
A. O. Sheldon	March 1, 1957	June 30, 1967
Frank E. Meek	Feb. 1, 1957	Feb. 5, 1964
Ralph H. Wickberg	Jan. 14, 1959	Feb. 23, 1981
Harry L. Nock	May 1, 1964	Sept. 30, 1974
Ralph L. Paris	July 1, 1967	Oct. 5, 1967
J. Burns Beal	Dec. 1, 1967	April 1, 1973
R. T. Lenaghen	April 1, 1973	May 31, 1979
M. Karl Shurtliff	Oct. 1, 1974	Dec. 31, 1976
Matthew J. Mullaney	Jan. 2, 1977	Feb. 15, 1977
Conley Ward, Jr.	March 7, 1977	Feb. 9, 1987
Perry Swisher	April 16, 1979	Now Serving
Richard S. High	Feb. 24, 1981	April 30, 1987
Dean J. Miller	March 16, 1987	Now Serving
Ralph Nelson	May 4, 1987	Now Serving

IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

FINANCIAL SUMMARY
FY-1986 & FY-1987

Description	FY-1986 Jul 85/Jun 86	FY-1987 Jul 86/Jun 87
Appropriation (Dedicated)	$2,510,000.00	$2,504,700.00
Appropriation (General Fund)	137,100.00	133,600.00
Total Appropriation	$2,647,100.00	$2,638,300.00
Taxes Collected	$(33.37)	$ 270.30
Motor Carrier Fees	440,036.70	464,401.14
Rail Fees	100.00	43,760.50
Utility Fees	1,300,636.19	1,668,626.97
Miscellaneous Receipts	9,422.78	8,291.34
Total Receipts	$1,750,162.30	$2,185,350.25
Salaries and Wages	$1,169,484.04	$1,158,497.69
Personnel Benefits	260,050.49	257,272.64
Total Personnel Costs	$1,429,534.53	$1,415,770.33
Travel Expenses	$ 109,733.27	$ 112,963.44
Professional Services	229,848.63	268,047.15
Other Services	97,952.78	74,812.33
Communications	96,239.28	95,501.65
Materials and Supplies	28,752.43	26,391.27
Rental Expense	164,214.56	166,076.56
Repair and Maintenance	46,862.45	52,573.08
Misc. Operating Expenses	2,470.15	2,748.87
Total Operating Costs	$ 776,073.55	$ 799,114.35
Capital Outlay	$ 118,604.77	$ 50,860.27
TOTAL FUNDS EXPENDED	$2,324,212.85	$2,265,744.95

INTERVENOR FUNDING

To encourage participation so that all affected customers receive full and fair representation before the commission, the 1985 Idaho Legislature passed and Gov. John Evans enacted intervenor funding legislation (Idaho Code section 61-617A).

Under the law, the commission may order any regulated utility with annual revenues over $1.5 million to pay all or part of the legal fees, witness fees, and copying costs of parties intervening in commission cases. Total intervenor funding may not exceed $20,000 in any one case.

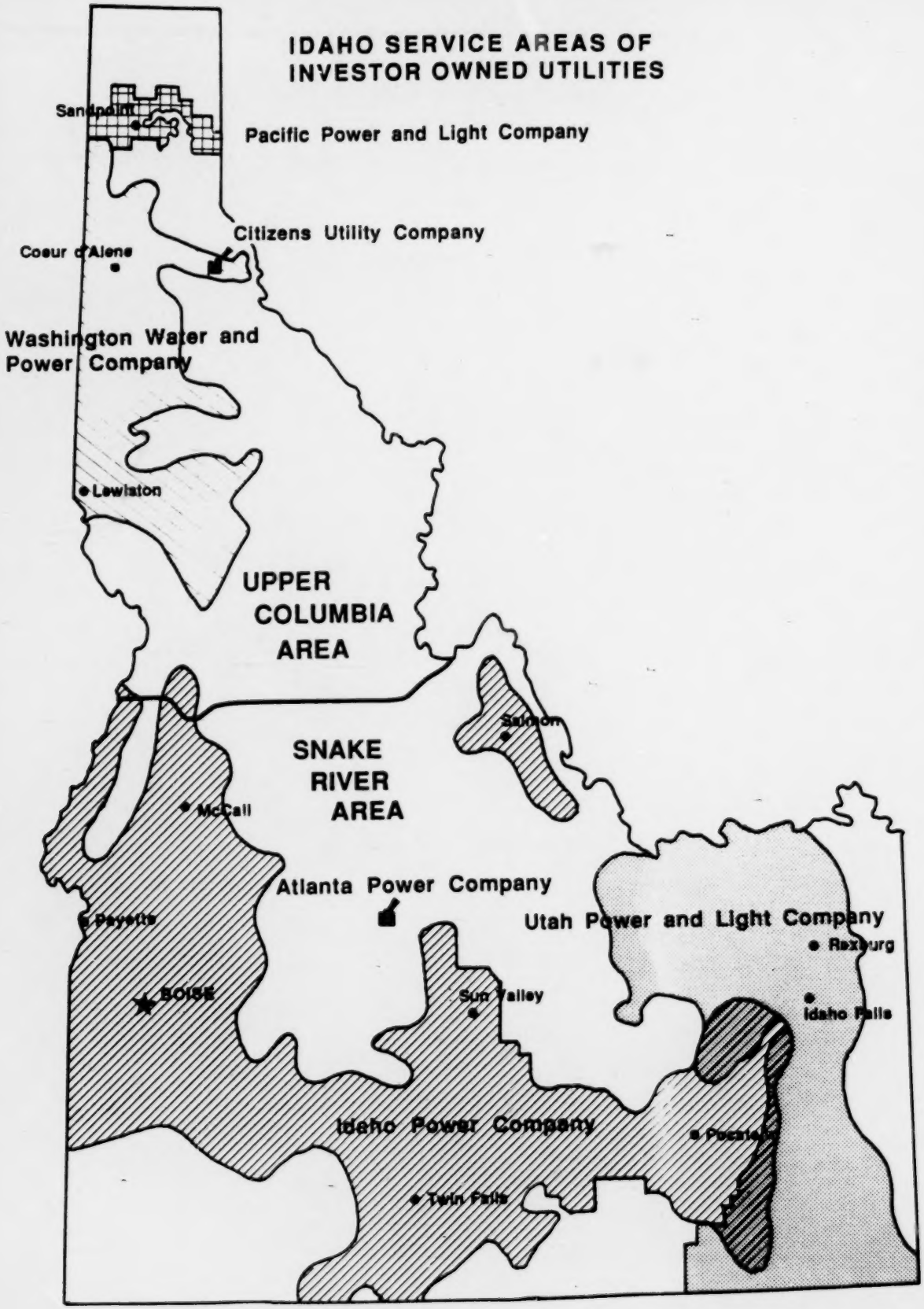
The costs must be reasonable and a significant hardship for the intervenor. The expenses awarded are charged to the class of customers represented by the intervenor.

To receive funding, an intervenor's participation must materially contribute to a commission decision, with recommendations that differ from those of the commission staff. Issues addressed by the intervenor must be of concern to the general body of consumers.

Since Idaho's intervenor funding law went into effect in July 1985, the commission has granted a total of nearly $80,000 to seven organizations intervening in six different cases through October 1987.

AWARDS TO INTERVENORS

Date	Case No.	Util.	Intervenor	Amt. Granted ($)
12-05-85	U-1034-122	IGC	Idaho Citizens Coalition	9,003.00
2-14-86	U-1008-204	WWP	Idaho Fair Share	10,091.02
2-14-86	U-1008-234	WWP	Committee for Fair Rates	14,475.86
3-03-86	U-1008-204	WWP	Idaho Fair Share	5,000.00
4-10-86	U-1009-157	UPL	Idaho Irrigation Pumpers Assn.	18,254.40
4-10-86	U-1009-157	UPL	Kelly Canyon Ski Hill Inc.	1,745.60
7-29-87	U-1006-265	IPC	Idaho Irrigation Pumpers Assn.	10,000.00
7-29-87	U-1006-265	IPC	Idaho Neighbors Network	7,728.00
7-29-87	U-1006-265	IPC	Industrial Customers of Idaho Power	2,000.00
10-16-87	U-1002-067	GTNW	Committee for Fair Rates	1,445.74


IDAHO SERVICE AREAS OF
INVESTOR OWNED UTILITIES
Sandpoint
Pacific Power and Light Company
Citizens Utility Company
Coeur d'Alene
Washington Water and
Power Company
Lewiston
UPPER
COLUMBIA
AREA
Salmon
SNAKE
RIVER
AREA
McCall
Atlanta Power Company
Payette
Utah Power and Light Company
Rexburg
BOISE
Sun Valley
Idaho Falls
Idaho Power Company
Twin Falls

ELECTRICAL POWER IN IDAHO

The Idaho Public Utilities Commission regulates six electric utilities that serve more than 80 percent of all Idaho customers. During 1986 the number of customers of these companies increased 0.92 per cent. At the same time average residential consumption dropped 6.64 percent.

Idaho also has 17 rural electric co-ops and 13 municipal power systems that are not under the IPUC's jurisdiction. While a few generate their own hydropower, they receive most of their energy from the federal Bonneville Power Administration.

Recognition of regional energy surpluses and other changes in the electrical power industry prompted the IPUC in early 1987 to open two investigations affecting all of the state's regulated electric utilities. The commission began a review of the utilities' conservation and weatherization programs and of the way prices are set for utility purchases of independently produced power.

ENERGY CONSERVATION AND AVOIDED COST POLICIES REEXAMINED
CASE NOS. U-1500-165, -170

In early 1987, the commission opened two cases affecting all of Idaho's regulated electric utilities. One case began a review of conservation and weatherization programs, the other started a reexamination of the way prices are set for utility purchases from cogenerators and small power producers. Neither case had been concluded at the end of the period covered by this report (June 30,1987).

In both cases the commission noted changed conditions since the initial policies were adopted in the late 1970's and early 1980's- a period of load growth, utility plant construction, and rate increases.

The leveling of electrical load growth and rates in the late-80's provided an opportunity to examine conservation programs

statewide under stable conditions. Similarly, a regional energy surplus and the absence of plans for base-load plant construction raised questions about the appropriateness of the commission's original avoided cost methodology for pricing independently produced power.

The central issues addressed in the conservation and weatherization case dealt with cost effectiveness. "The biggest issue is: How much conservation do you promote during a period of surplus?" said Commissioner Joe Miller, who chaired the investigation. "At a minimum, we need to find a way to take advantage of conservation opportunities which if not seized now, will be lost forever."

In reviewing its avoided cost methodology for pricing cogeneration and small power production (CSPP), the commission set out the following goals:

Optimization -- setting prices to maximize benefits to society. CSPP purchases "should not increase ratepayers' electricity costs or significantly decrease system reliability and safety compared to other supply source options."

Simplicity and conflict avoidance -- "The price structure should be as simple as possible so that developers, utilities and consumers can make appropriate production and consumption decisions with minimal confusion and conflict."

Matching investment risks and rewards -- "The price structure should competitively compensate those who accept the risks of development and should promote the development of [CSPP], as required by federal law."

Efficiency and accuracy -- "The price structure should enable utilities to integrate in a neutral and unbiased manner both utility and non-utility owned generating facilities into the long-run planning process and should provide the same economic criteria for development and operation of generation facilities regardless of ownership." The present method of basing the computation of avoided costs on a hypothetical, nonexistent surrogate plant may be inaccurate, especially when few utilities plan to build such a plant.

Idaho resource considerations -- Idaho's hydropower, wood waste, and geothermal resources require specific treatment: "how best to utilize them, at what price, and at what cost to ratepayers. In safeguarding the public against paying more than non-utility power is worth, the specialized nature of our task does not excuse us from taking into account the payroll, profit and tax-base factors currently represented by the concept of economic development."

During its investigation, the commission suspended the requirement that utilities sign new long-term contracts under the existing CSPP policies.

IDAHO POWER CO.

1220 West Idaho Street
P.O. Box 70
Boise, Idaho 83707
Phone: (208) 383-2200

The company at a glance

No. customers--	256,653
Rate base--	$1,146,427,00
Rate of return--	9.9 %
Residential rate--	4.4 cents/kwh

Idaho Power Co. is the state's largest electric utility. It serves about 260,000 customers throughout much of southern Idaho. In 1986, the Boise-based utility served about two-thirds of the state's electricity customers and supplied about three-fourths of the electrical energy sold in Idaho.

Of Idaho Power's 1986 revenue, 37 percent was from residential customers, 52 percent from commercial and industrial customers, and 10 percent from others. The company sold 25 percent of its energy to residential consumers, 51 percent to commercial and industrial consumers, and 23 percent to wholesale buyers.

Idaho Power generates most of its electricity at hydropower dams on the Snake River. It receives increasing amounts of power from its shares of coal-fired plants at Jim Bridger, Wyoming; Boardman, Oregon; and Valmy, Nevada. It purchases about 3 percent of its energy from independent power producers.

During 1986 and 1987 the commission considered and decided on the largest and most complicated rate increase request ever made by Idaho Power. The terms of contracts between Idaho Power and independent power producers continued to receive the commission's attention.

IDAHO POWER CO. CASE REVIEW

$2.9 MILLION OF REQUESTED
$84 MILLION RATE HIKE
APPROVED
CASE NO. U-1006-265

In September 1985, Idaho Power Co. asked for a rate increase of $84.2 million (27.4 percent), revised in May 1986 to $66.2 million (21.4 percent). Following 16 days of hearings in Boise, Pocatello, and Twin Falls, in July 1986 the commission approved an increase of $981,567 (0.32 percent).

Idaho Power's immediate petition for reconsideration was granted in part and denied in part and a rehearing held in Twin Falls in October 1986. On Dec. 12, 1986 the commission issued an order on reconsideration authorizing an additional $1,934,098 in rate relief, for a total increase of $2,915,665 (about 0.95 percent).

Three major issues were contested in the Idaho Power rate case:

Valmy II:

About $37.5 million of the increase was requested to pay Idaho Power's share of Valmy II. In partnership with Sierra Pacific Power Co., Idaho Power built the second unit of a coal-fired plant at Valmy in northern Nevada. The plant began operating in May 1985.

The commission said that Idaho Power common shareholders could not earn on the investment in Valmy II until the plant is needed by its Idaho customers. The commission found that the company had passed up an opportunity to avoid finishing the plant and to improve contract terms detrimental to Idaho ratepayers.

Balancing the liability for Valmy II between shareholders and ratepayers, the commission allowed the company to collect in rates the amount needed to pay the plant's operating expenses as well as the interest on bonds and dividends for preferred stock used for the plant. The company's common shareholders had to absorb the lost opportunity costs of a return on equity for the plant.

Return on Equity:

Idaho Power had originally asked for a 15 percent return on equity. The commission initially approved a return on equity of 12.75 percent, reduced on rehearing to 12.25 percent. The difference between the requested and approved rate of return accounted for about $22 million of difference between the requested and approved rate increase.

Streamflows:

The commission ruled that in determining power supply costs it is more reasonable to use the most recent 20 years of streamflow data (1966-85) rather than the company's 57-year period (1929-85), which was amended to 51 years during the case. Normalized water years are used to project how much Idaho Power will have to pay for power from coal-fired plants and from other utilities when it cannot run its hydropower plants.

The commission found the company's streamflow forecast to be unreasonably reduced by including the "dust bowl" years 1929-41. As a result, the company claimed power-supply costs about $19 million a year higher than those based on the most recent 20 years, which include both the best and the worst water years on record in southern Idaho.

RATE DESIGN

Hearings in the second, rate design phase of the case were held in June 1987. In July 1987 the commission ordered Idaho Power to spread the $2.9 million rate increase among the different customer classes to more closely match the varied costs of serving each class.

Residential and irrigation customers received 5 percent increases, resulting in about a $2.65 increase in the average household's monthly bill for 1250 kilowatt-hours. Moving from 4.2 to 4.4 cents per kilowatt-hour, Idaho Power's residential rates remained among the lowest in the nation.

The rates of small business customers increased 10 percent; those of large commercial and industrial customers decreased 11 percent. A reduction in the value of the interruptibility of FMC Corp. resulted in a 2 percent increase in its special contract rates. At 1.9 cents per kilowatt-hour, Idaho Power's largest customer still paid the utility's lowest rate.

The commission increased from $6 to $7.50 the minimum monthly bill for residential and small business customers and turned down Idaho Power's proposal to replace the minimum charge with a $5 customer charge including no energy.

The commission also ordered changes in policies affecting irrigation and commercial customers. Pumpers with good credit no longer have to pay for their energy in advance. Irrigators with a history of slow payment have to pay one month in advance.

The commission ordered that the irrigation season, during which pumpers pay demand charges as well as kilowatt-hour rates, begin and end on the May and September days when each meter is read rather than on the same day for all irrigators. The commission also said that small business customers should have a level-pay plan like that available to residential customers.

AVOIDED COST RATES REDUCED
CASE NO. U-1006-248

In January 1985, Idaho Power Co. asked to reduce the rates it pays for electricity it buys from cogenerators and small power producers. The company wanted to drop the 35-year contract rate from 6.78 cents per kilowatt-hour, the avoided cost set by the commission in 1983, to 1.4 cents/kwh.

After nearly a year of hearings and deliberation, the commission in March 198[illegible] new rates for independently produced power. The new rates reflected a decline in avoided costs due to the regional energy surplus and the availability of power sources less expensive than new base-load plants.

A 35-year contract for a project coming on line in 1986 would receive an average annual rate of 4.41 cents/kwh. For generation beginning in 1987 and thereafter the rate was 4.7 cents/kwh, reflecting uncertainty about the length of the region's energy surplus.

The new rates also incorporated adjustments for seasonal and fuel cost variations. The annual average rate applies to the five months of October through February. Payments during the high-water month of March, April, and May were set at 75 percent of the annual average; and during June through September, at 120 percent.

Part of the total rate, initially 0.7 cents/kwh, was to vary as conditions change. The variable payment was dropped to 0.4 cents/kwh in December 1986 because of changes in power-supply and fuel-cost projections for the utility.

"CLEAN AIR" RATE APPROVED TO PROMOTE SWITCH FROM WOOD HEAT
CASE NO. U-1006-282

During the winter of 1986-87 about 5,000 Boise-area Idaho Power customers took part in an effort to reduce the use of wood stoves for heat and thus improve Boise's air quality. The customers shared more than $100,000 in reduced rates by switching to electric heat.

In October 1986, the commission approved the pilot program which enables customers who use both wood and electric heat to use additional electricity at half price. The amount of power subject to the cut rate is calculated by comparing the customer's usage with that of the previous winter, adjusted for temperature differences.

In the first winter of the three-year experiment, Idaho Power sold more than five million kilowatt-hours of additional power under the program.

SECURITY PROVISIONS OF INDEPENDENT POWER PURCHASES INVESTIGATED
CASE NO. U-1006-292

In March 1987, the commission began an investigation of ways to protect ratepayers should an independent power project fail before the end of its contract period.

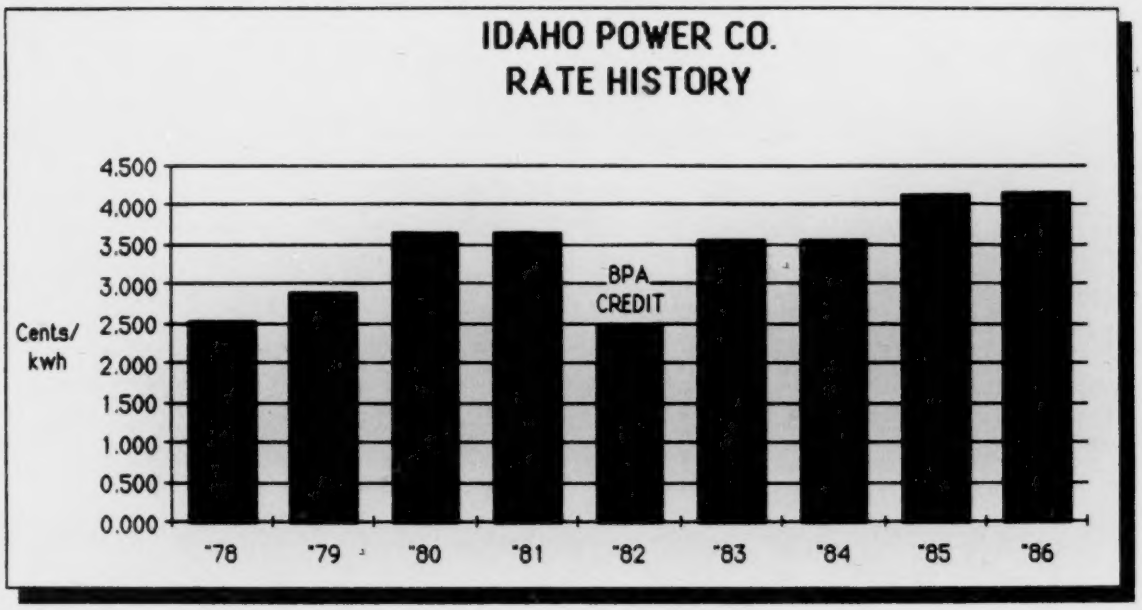
The rates a utility pays a cogenerator or small power producer are levelized over the period the project agrees to sell its output, usually 35 years. Levelized rates provide front-end loading of payments to project developers during the early years, when the project is retiring its debt. Should the project fail, the initial overpayments place the utility and its ratepayers at risk.

In September 1987, the commission proposed changes in independent power purchase contracts to moderate overpayment risks. The new provisions would encourage shorter contract periods, differentiate degrees of risk on the basis of size and types of projects, apply risk reducing insurance, engineering, and financial standards and require liquid security against economic walk-away.

IDAHO POWER CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1006	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
266	Cogeneration contract with City of Pocatello approved	19821	6-10-85
267	Upland Industrial Development line-extension petition	19841 20170	7-17-85 12-19-85
268	BPA credits of $7.5 million, and $6.7 million "deemer" acct adjmt	19842	7-17-85
269	Common stock issuance approved	19846	7-26-85
270	Allegations of bad faith conduct in implementation of CSPP program.	19851	7-23-85

Case no. U-1006	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
271	Mud Creek Hydro contract approved	19849	7-22-85
272	First mortgage bond sale approved	20041	10-17-85
273	Short-term borrowing approved	20106	11-06-85
274	Faulkner Land and Livestock Co.	20362	4-01-86
275	J.R. Simplot Co. energy sales	minutes	2-28-86
276	GAPCO (geothermal) complaint	20470	5-09-86
277	Afton Energy agreement amended	20496	5-20-86
278	Heed Co. CSPP contract approved	20658	8-05-86
279	Afton Energy acctng and ratemaking	20727	9-19-86
280	INEL service contractg approved	20810	10-24-86
281	Firm Energy Sales agreement	20823	11-14-86
284	Short-term borrowing approved	20869	12-03-86
285	By-Pass Ltd firm energy sales	20900	12-03-86
286	Faulkner firm energy sales	20986	1-09-87
287	Twin Eagle Power firm energy sales	21043	2-06-87
288	CSPP tracker rate increase request	21363	7-29-87
289	Harold C. Miles complaint stayed	21154	04-01-87
290	Cook Electric, Inc. complaint	21079	02-27-87
291	Cook Electric, Inc. complaint	21343	07-17-87


IDAHO POWER CO.
RATE HISTORY
Cents/ kwh
4.500
4.000
3.500
3.000
2.500
2.000
1.500
1.000
0.500
0.000
BPA CREDIT
'78
'79
'80
'81
'82
'83
'84
'85
'86

IDAHO POWER CO.

Tariff Changes	Straight Residential (500 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential W/Water Heater (1000 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential All-Electric (1000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.) (3000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.)
	Average Monthly Billing ($)		
2-24-78	12.68	21.85	40.20
3-23-79	14.49	24.97	45.94
3-28-80	18.25	31.46	57.88
10-1-81	12.00	26.00	60.85
11-2-81	13.80	29.90	70.40
12-2-81 BPA Credit	11.57	25.45	61.50
2-9-82	12.53	27.58	65.91
8-25-82	17.23	34.45	68.91
2-8-83	17.93	35.86	71.72
4-8-85	20.73	41.47	82.92
10-1-85	20.91	41.82	83.63
7-15-86	20.97	41.95	83.89
12-16-86	21.10	42.21	84.41

IDAHO POWER CO.

Tariff Changes	Straight Residential (500 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential W/Water Heater (1000 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential All-Electric (1000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.) (3000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.)
	Relative Cost per Kwh (cents)		
2-24-78	2.536	2.185	2.010
3-23-79	2.898	2.497	2.297
3-28-80	3.650	3.146	2.894
10-1-81	2.400	2.600	3.043
11-2-81	2.760	2.990	3.520
12-2-81	2.314	2.545	3.075
2-9-82	2.506	2.758	3.296
8-25-82	3.445	3.445	3.445
2-8-83	3.586	3.586	3.586
4-8-85	4.147	4.147	4.147
10-1-85	4.181	4.181	4.181
7-15-86	4.195	4.195	4.195
12-16-86	4.221	4.221	4.221

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO.

E. 1411 Mission Ave. (99202)
P.O. Box 3727
Spokane, Washington 99220
(509) 489-0500

(501 East Lakeside
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 664-0421

411 South Main
Moscow, Idaho 83843
(208) 882-7551

803 Main
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 743-5541

The company at a glance

	electric	gas
No. customers --	68,359	18,751
Rate base --	$289,226,000	$17,045,000
Rate of return --	10.95%	12.07%
Residential rate --	4.1811 cents/kwh 1st 600 kwh 4.949 cents/kwh next 700 kwh 5.591 cents/kwh for remainder	$3.00 per mo. + $0.4918 / therm

Washington Water Power Co. serves some 68,000 electricity customers and about 19,000 natural gas customers in northern Idaho. In 1986 the Spokane, Washington based utility served about 18 percent of Idaho's electricity customers and supplied about 12.5 percent of electrical energy sold in Idaho. The company serves 16 percent of the state's natural gas customers, to whom it supplies 30 percent of the natural gas sold in Idaho. Water Power also serves an extensive area in eastern Washington.

Of Water Power's 1986 revenue from its Idaho electrical operations. 43 percent was from residential customers, 54 percent form commercial and industrial customers, and 3 percent from others. The company sold 39 percent of its electrical energy to residential customers, 56 percent to commercial and industrial customers, and 4 percent to wholesale buyers.

WWP generates most of its electricity at hydropower dams located in the Washington, Idaho, and Montana. The company also receives power from thermal plants located in Washington and Montana. A small amount of energy is also purchased from independent power producers in Idaho and Washington.

Of WWP's 1986 Idaho natural gas revenue, 31 percent was from residential customers and 69 percent from commercial and industrial customers. Twenty-five percent of the company's Idaho gas sales were to residential users and 75 percent to commercial and industrial users. WWP buys the gas it distributes from Northwest Pipeline Corp. of Salt Lake City. About half of the gas comes from Canadian reserves.

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CASE REVIEW

RATE HIKE FOR EASTERN IDAHO CUSTOMERS
CASE NO. U-1008-204

There was considerable activity before the commission for the Washington Water Power Company, much of it centering around the Company's investment in the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) Washington Nuclear Project (WNP) No. 3.

The commission completed its long-running investigation of Water Power's investment in WNP-3 by authorizing it to recover $12.6 million, 60% of its pre-1982 investment in the project over 15 years. The commission denied recovery on all investment after 1981. This authorized the company to recover approximately 20% of the Idaho share of its investment.

The commissioners said evidence suggested that by the end of 1981 management knowingly persisted in "a course of conduct detrimental to the ratepayers' interest. We presume that it was acting in the interest of its shareholders."

The commission found that WWP's Idaho ratepayers are not responsible for any portion of the costs incurred for WPPSS-3 after December 31, 1981. The commission held that "A utility's obligation to serve is not a license for ungovernable costs. A certificate for construction is not an open checkbook on the ratepayers' account."

ESTABLISHMENT OF
COGENERATION RATES
CASE NO. U-1008-247

Interim cogeneration rates were established for Water Power in January 1986 and finalized in March of the same year. The established rates change with the seasons and range from a low of 3.4 cents per kwh during the March-June period to a high of 7.1 cents per kwh for the November-February period.

GENERAL RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. U-1008-234

Another major action involving Water Power's rates was its request for 16.8% general rate increase, principally tied to recognizing in rate base its 15% investment in Colstrip No. 4 unit in Montana.

Washington Water Power's original request was for an increase in revenues of $9.5 million for the Colstrip #4 power plant, $2.2 million for increased investment and expenses and $1.9 million for increased rate of return.

The commission initially granted WWP an increase of $7 million and at the same time decided to restructure the rate classes to bring the Extra Large General Service class close to parity with the other rate classes.

Restructuring of the rate classes was reconsidered when it was determined that the rate increase for the "Extra Large" class would be double that of the other classes. The commission also decided to investigate the possibility of establishing a customer class consisting of mineral proc-

essing and reduction facilities. The commission felt that if "..the state could offer attractive rates for processing ore, it might be possible to retain some of the mineral processing and smelting activity in Idaho's economy."

The commission also considered a special contract rate between Water Power and the Sunshine Mining Co. that served as an incentive to allow Sunshine Mining to operate its smelter. The rate, designed to recover somewhat more than Water Power's incremental costs for generation, would expire under its own terms within two years.

The $7 million rate hike was ultimately set at $8.3 million when it was determined that WWP had inadvertently left out a portion of the Kettle Falls power plant depreciation amount.

ACCUMULATED DEFERRED INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT RATE ADJUSTMENT
CASE NO. U-1008-270

In November of 1986 Water Power proposed to readdress its rates on two fronts: To accelerate the amortization of its accumulated deferred investment tax credits (ADITC) amassed under federal income tax laws and to revisit the ratemaking treatment of WNP-3. Both cases were put on indefinite hold in January 1987, in part because of uncertainty over the standards to be adopted by the Financial Accounting Standards Boards and the Internal Revenue Board. At the close of the fiscal year it was likely both issues would be revisited in the third quarter of 1987.

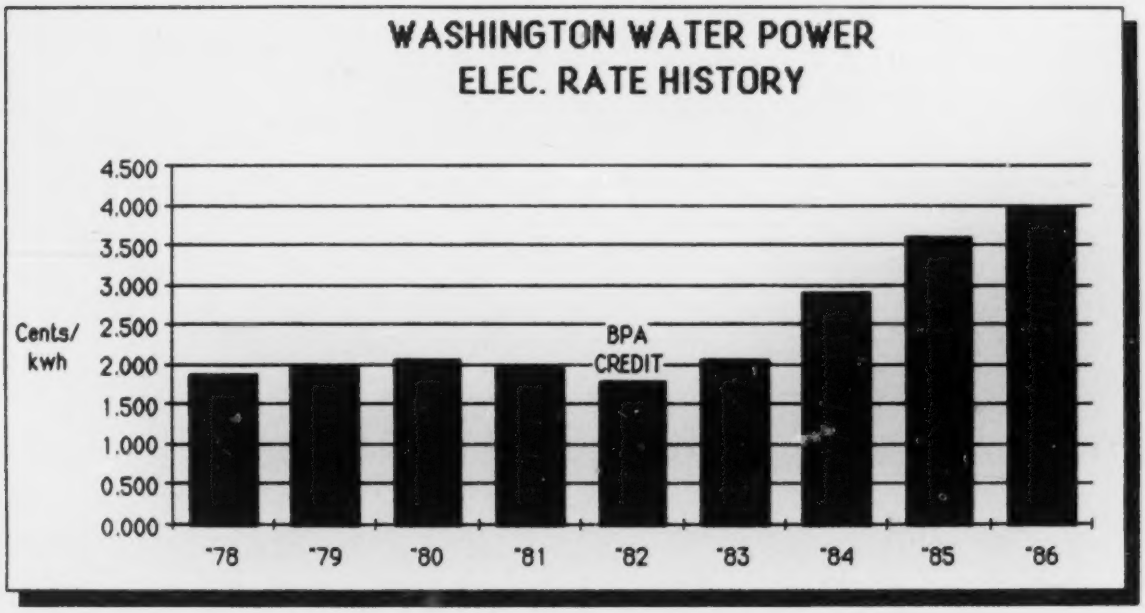
WASHINGTON WATER POWER CASE LISTING
(Electric and Gas)

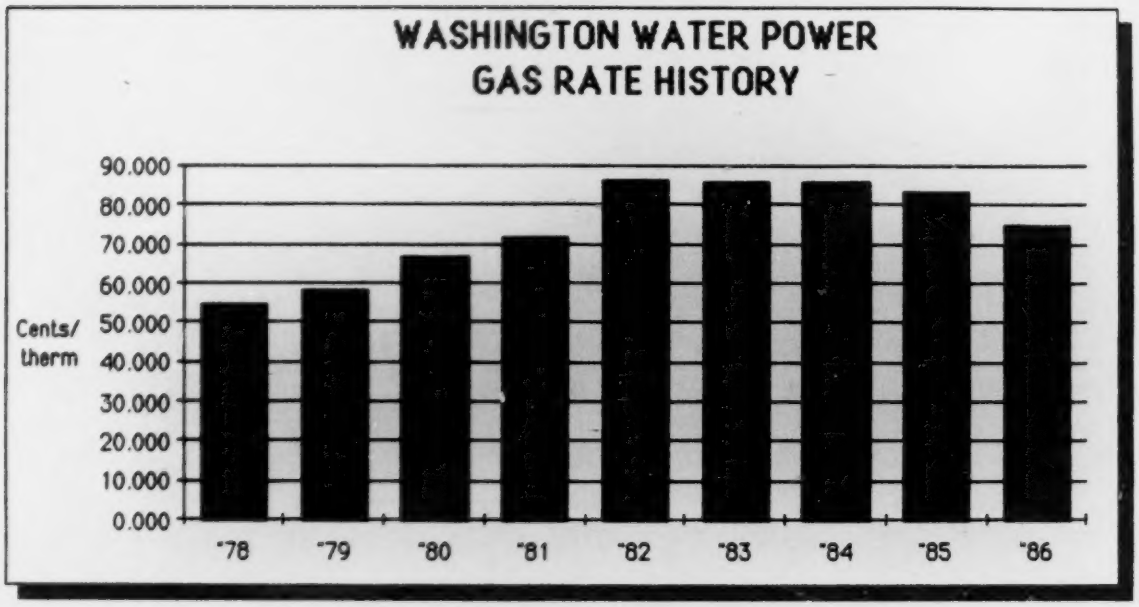
Case no. U-1008	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
234	Delay rate increase until Colstrip 4 begins commercial operation.	20267	2/14/86
236	Decrease of natural gas rates by 2.183 cents/therm for all but Potlach and to decrease rates for Potlatch by 2.161 cents/therm	19867	8/2/85
237	Approval to decrease rates and charges to Potlach by .068c per therm and all other customers by .181c per therm.	19973	9/16/85
238	Authority to issue and sell up to and 1,500,000 shares of Common Stock.	19974	9/30/87
239	Small power production contract between WWP and Ford Hydro Limited Partnership	19955	9/6/85
241	Dismissal of complaint by Empire Lumber Co	20281	3/3/86
242	Authorization to issue 450,000 shares of no par value Preferred Stock, at stated value of $100 per share prior to Dec. 31, 1985	20045	10/29/85
243	Approval to decrease rates and charges to Potlach by 1.902c per therm and all other customers by 1.921c per therm effective November 1, 1985.	20066	10/23/85

Case no. U-1008	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
244	Declarative ruling and guide in conduct of CSPP rate negotiations between utilities and QFs greater than 10 MWs.	20859	11/13/86
245	Approval of new tariff schedule for Transportation Service for customer owned Gas	20135	11/26/85
246	Complaint by Forest Fuel Power Co.	20486	5/15/87
247	Suspension of proposed rates for co-generated power.	20181	12/30/85
249	SGI International complaint	20487	5/15/86
250	David E. Cereghino complaint	20487	5/15/86
251	Longtree Limited Partnership complaint	20487	5/15/86
252	Extension of average service life for depreciation purposes.	20247	2/31/86
253	Approval of revised rate schedules.	20292	2/26/86
254	Authority to issue Preferred Stock, Series H, valued at $25,000,000.	20311	4/7/86
255	Approval of application to decrease Gas rates	20359	4/31/86
256	Rate revision affirmed	20604	7/8/86
257	Gas rate revision		
258	Revised Schedule - Disconnect Charge		5/20/86

Case no. U-1008	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
259	Approval of revisions to rules and regulations relating to natural gas service.	20551	6/10/87
260	Mechanism to pass through rate adjustment on a one day notice to customers receiving interruptable service	20524	5/30/86
261	Payment agreement on closed accounts	20517	5/28/86
262	Revised street light schedules 42 & 43.		7/17/86
263	Power sales agreement with David E. Cereghino.	20620	7/23/86
264	Authority to implement First Revision Sheet 149.	20656	8/5/86
265	Certificate of convenience to provide service to City of Worley.	20857	11/4/86
266	Reduced rate track through.	20821	10/29/86
268	Authorization of sale of $180,000,000 in First Mortgage Bonds.	20877	11/26/86
269	Authority to increase gas rates to reflect increased cost of purchased gas.	20898	11/28/86
270	Accumulated deferred investment tax credit accounting charge.	21224	5/6/87
271	Approval to issue $20,000,000 in Pollution Control debt obligations.	20943	12/24/86

Case no. U-1008	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
272	Case closing. Issues to be raised in U-1500-165 proceedings.	21020	1/26/87
273	City of Worley Franchise Fee.		2/26/87
274	Approved issuance of evidence of indebtedness of $17,000,000.	21147	4/17/87
275	Authorization to increase rates.	21211	4/29/87
278	Implementation of irrigation discount rate in Schedule 33.	21207	4/28/87
279	Gas rate reduction track through.	21248	5/19/87
280	Proposal to offset expense increases associated with firm power supply contracts.	21290	6/30/87


WASHINGTON WATER POWER
ELEC. RATE HISTORY
Cents/ kwh
4.500
4.000
3.500
3.000
2.500
2.000
1.500
1.000
0.500
0.000
BPA CREDIT
'78
'79
'80
'81
'82
'83
'84
'85
'86


WASHINGTON WATER POWER
GAS RATE HISTORY
Cents/ therm
90.000
80.000
70.000
60.000
50.000
40.000
30.000
20.000
10.000
0.000
'78
'79
'80
'81
'82
'83
'84
'85
'86

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO.
ELECTRICITY

Tariff Changes	Straight Residential (500 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential W/Water Heater (1000 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential All-Electric (1000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.) (3000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.)
	Average Monthly Billing ($)		
4-15-78	9.34	16.07	29.54
10-17-79	9.98	17.15	33.32
8-11-80	10.30	19.00	40.06
12-1-80	10.60	19.68	41.63
10-23-81	10.22	2.36	52.47
11-13-81 BPA Credit	9.00	20.35	48.45
10-1-82	10.14	22.67	52.30
11-1-82	10.34	23.06	53.23
1-31-83	10.38	23.14	53.39
2-9-84	14.45	31.28	70.44
3-30-84	14.58	31.55	70.97
11-19-84	16.15	34.70	76.51
2-1-85	17.84	38.26	84.33
2-26-85	18.03	38.70	85.31
4-5-85	18.10	38.84	85.58
4-7-86	20.03	42.98	94.69
9-15-86	20.91	44.87	98.85

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO.
ELECTRICITY

Tariff Changes	Straight Residential (500 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential W/Water Heater (1000 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential All-Electric (1000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.) (3000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.)
	Relative Cost per Kwh (cents)		
4-15-78	1.868	1.607	1.477
10-17-79	1.996	1.715	1.666
8-11-80	2.060	1.900	2.003
12-1-80	2.120	1.960	2.082
10-23-81	2.000	2.236	2.624
11-13-81	1.800	2.035	2.423
10-1-82	2.028	2.267	2.615
11-1-82	2.067	2.306	2.662
1-31-83	2.075	2.314	2.670
2-9-84	2.889	3.128	3.522
3-30-84	2.915	3.155	3.549
11-19-84	3.230	3.470	3.825
2-1-85	3.568	3.826	4.217
2-26-85	3.605	3.870	4.266
4-5-85	3.620	3.884	4.279
4-7-86	4.005	4.298	4.735
9-15-86	4.181	4.487	4.943

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO.
GAS

Tariff Changes	Residential 10 Therms	Residential 30 Therms	Residential 90 Therms
	Average Monthly Billing ($)		
10-7-78	5.47	11.21	28.42
10-1-79	5.87	12.02	30.46
4-1-80	6.68	14.43	37.70
8-11-80	6.76	14.67	38.40
10-1-80	7.28	16.25	43.16
12-1-80	7.30	16.30	43.31
4-1-81	7.22	16.05	42.54
10-1-81	7.89	18.08	48.64
10-23-81	8.14	18.82	50.86
1-18-82	8.14	18.82	50.86
10-1-82	8.66	19.98	53.94
11-1-82	9.03	21.08	57.23
12-1-82	8.91	20.72	56.15
1-31-83	8.91	20.73	56.19
4-1-83	8.80	20.39	55.16
4-13-83	8.57	19.71	53.13
10-1-83	8.32	18.97	50.90
4-1-84	8.70	20.12	54.36
6-22-84	8.63	19.90	53.70
11-1-84	8.44	19.31	51.92
6-13-85	8.38	19.15	51.44
8-3-85	8.16	18.49	49.47
10-1-85	8.15	18.44	49.31
11-1-85	7.95	17.86	47.58
11-7-85	8.00	18.01	48.04
4-1-86	7.51	16.52	43.55
11-1-86	6.91	14.74	38.21
12-19-86	7.03	15.08	39.24

WASHINGTON WATER POWER CO.
GAS

Tariff Changes	Residential 10 Therms	Residential 30 Therms	Residential 90 Therms
	Relative Cost per Therm (cents)		
10-7-78	54.70	37.37	31.58
10-1-79	58.70	40.07	33.84
4-1-80	66.80	48.10	41.89
8-11-80	67.55	48.90	42.67
10-1-80	72.80	54.17	47.96
12-1-80	73.00	54.33	48.12
4-1-81	72.20	53.50	47.27
10-1-81	78.90	60.27	54.05
10-23-81	81.40	62.73	56.51
1-18-82	81.40	62.73	56.51
10-1-82	86.60	66.60	59.93
11-1-82	90.30	70.25	63.59
12-1-82	89.06	69.07	62.39
1-31-83	89.10	69.10	62.43
4-1-83	88.00	67.97	61.29
4-13-83	85.70	65.70	59.03
10-1-83	83.20	63.23	56.56
4-1-84	87.00	67.07	60.40
6-22-84	86.30	66.33	59.66
11-1-84	84.36	64.37	57.69
6-13-85	83.82	63.82	57.17
8-3-85	81.64	61.64	54.97
10-1-85	81.46	61.46	54.79
11-1-85	79.54	59.54	52.87
11-7-85	80.04	60.04	53.37
4-1-86	75.10	55.05	48.39
11-1-86	69.12	49.12	43.60
12-19-86	70.26	50.26	43.60

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.

1407 West North Temple
P.O.Box 899
Salt Lake City, Utah. 84110
(801) 535-2000

The company at a glance

No. customers --	41350
Rate base --	$287,593.100
Rate of return --	11.36%
Residential rate --	10.41137 cents/kwh Summer
	7.7243 cents/ kwh Winter
	(less BPA credit of 2-3 cents/kwh)

Based in Salt Lake City, Utah Power and Light serves over 41,000 customers in southeastern Idaho. With annual sales of approximately 1,698,990,000 kwh, Utah Power and Light supplies 10 percent of Idaho's electrical needs and is the third largest electric utility in the state.

The company's 1986 revenues exceeded $80 million with 35 percent of the total coming from residential consumers, 58 percent from commercial and industrial users, one percent from public streets and highways and the 6 percent from sales to other distributors.

UP&L relies more heavily on thermal generation facilities than any other electric utility in the state and their rates are correspondingly higher. In comparable rate classes UP&L's rates range from one to three cents higher per kwh than the state's other, predominantly hydropower utilities.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CASE REVIEW

RATE HIKE FOR EASTERN IDAHO CUSTOMERS
CASE NO. U-1009-157

Utah Power & Light in 1986 requested a $14.2 million (11.2%) rate increase. The Commission authorized a $4.1 million increase (3%.)

The commission said several customer classes required special treatment to avoid obvious rate inequities. Commercial, street lighting, industrial customers received half of the percentage increase received by other classes of customers. The remaining rate classes shared equally in meeting the rest of the additional revenue requirements and experienced about a 3 percent rate increase.

CHANGE IN BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION ENERGY CREDITS
CASE NO. U-1009-158

Utah Power & Light is the only Idaho utility whose average cost of generation exceeds that of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). Accordingly, under the Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Act, Utah Power is entitled to engage in paper transactions with the BPA in which its residential and qualifying irrigation customers receive a credit reducing the electric bills. The greater the difference between the two costs, the larger the credit to the customers of the private utilities.

The BPA raised its rates htus lowering credits to UP&L customers. At the same time the agency decided to increase benefits to irrigations customers during the summer months. The credit reduction means a slight increase in rates for residential customers. The benefits given to irrigation customers was larger than the credit reduction so their rates decreased.

Summer residential UP&L electric rates in Idaho increased by 2.3 percent, from 6.8251 to 6.9831 cents per kilowatt hour while irrigation rates dropped by .37 cents per kilowatt hour.

COAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
CASE NO. U-1009-177

A complaint by James J. Simonelli alleged irregularities in Utah Power's coal mining operations and accused Utah Power of overcharging its customers over $100 million. As the parties prepared for hearings, settlement negotiations took place, and

Utah Power offered to reduce its rates in the State of Utah by $60 million over a seven-year period. The Utah Public Service Commission accepted this settlement, and a similar proposal was given to the State of Idaho.

Idaho's retail customers use about one-seventh the electricity of Utah's, and Utah Power offered to prospectively reduce its rates in Idaho by $8.4 million over seven years, or approximately $1.2 million per year.

NEW COGENERATION RATES
CASE NO. U-1009-133

This order established new avoided cost rates, or rates based on costs UP&L will avoid paying to build its own plants or to purchase power from other utilities by buying it from independent sources.

The primary reason for lower rates is a power surplus developed by UP&L since its avoided cost rate was last set in 1980. That rate, 5.5 cents per kilowatt-hour for co-generated power, was established at a time when the utility did not forecast a significant surplus. Its current surplus is expected to last until 1993.

Beginning in 1987 the average rate dropped to 4.7 cents per kwh for projects signing 35-year contracts. So far all UP&L small power contracts have been for 35 years.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY
CASE NO. U-1500-157

The commission awarded Idaho Power Co. sole supplier status for the INEL site in eastern Idaho.

Both Idaho Power and UP&L are authorized to supply the area. Idaho Power had been supplying the day-to-day requirements of the facility while UP&L was contracted to supply backup power for approximately $1.2 million per year. In awarding sole supplier status to Idaho Power the commission said, "The utility that is currently and satisfactorily serving the disputed area may continue to do so." The commission said a decision in favor of UP&L would increase rates to both Idaho customers of UP&L and Idaho Power Co.

MONSANTO RATE DETERMINATION
CASE NO. U-1009-165, U-1009-178

Under a special agreement, Idaho Power provided the energy to one of Monsanto's three electric furnaces during the "heavy load hours", from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on business days. Idaho Power declined to renew its contract with Monsanto when it expired in March 1986. Utah Power agreed to supply Monsanto the energy that Idaho Power had previously supplied, of-

fering a special incentive rate. The rate, which applied to the largest of Monsanto's three furnaces, was tied not to Utah Power's own costs, but to the rate that Idaho Power Co. would charge FMC Corporation.

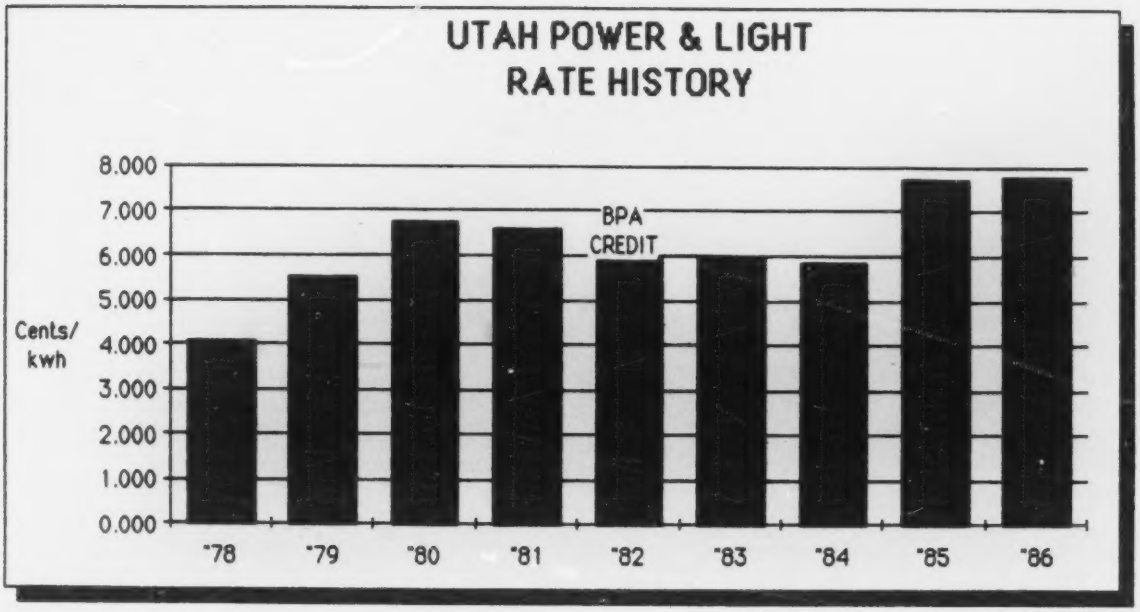
FMC, which is exclusively served by Idaho Power, is Idaho Power's largest customer. Monsanto is Utah Power's largest customer in Idaho. FMC and Monsanto have two of the largest phosphate reduction operations in the country (if not in the world), and of course have a competitive interest in the rates the other pays for electric service.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1009	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
145	Sales Agreement with Ingram Water Springs Ranch Partnership	20503	5/22/86
150	Offer to purchase output of Beker Industries Corp. for a period of 30 yrs.	19770	7/9/85
151	Order to revise Appendix C		5/21/86
156	Briggs project order to revise Appendix C	7/28/86	
157	Authorization to file rate schedules providing $3,857,000 additional annual revenue.	20372	4/10/86
158	Approval to track through impact of BPA change in cost calculation	19791	7/2/85

Case no. U-1009	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
159	Approval for joint use of Utah P&L poles for Metro Cable Co TV cables	19859	8/6/85
160	Approval of energy sales agreement with Nicholson's Sunny Bar Ranch	19906	8/13/85
161	Authority to issue promissory notes and to issue and sell commercial paper	19928	9/6/85
162	Authority to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of common stock.	20134	11/27/85
163	Approval of energy sales agreement with Robert Fackrell.	20172	12/24/85
164	Delivery of interruptable electric power above scheduled monthly usage	20273	2/18/86
165	Power service agreement with Monsanto	20533	6/5/86
166	Approving firm energy sales with Jones/Oja.	20593	6/26/86
167	Surplus energy purchase agreement		8/12/86
168	Firm energy sales agreement with Hydroelectric Development, Inc.	20676	8/14/86
169	Issuance of Promissory Notes	20698	9/5/86
171	Issuance of First Mortgage Bonds		11/7/86
172	Sales agreement with March Valley Hydro	20972	1/5/87

Case no. U-1009	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
173	UP&L Leasing subsidiary creation procedure	21134	3/25/87
174	Firm energy sales agreement with Jake Amy	21018	1/23/87
175	Revised Schedule No. 24 approval.	21073	2/20/87
176	Authority for bond issue and short term borrowing.	21145	3/30/87
177	Settlement agreement to refund Idaho ratepayers	21152	3/31/87
178	Monsanto power service contract.	21225	5/5/87
179	Authority to issue $77,000,000 in bonds	21231	5/7/87
180	Accounting of pension costs.	21240	5/11/87


UTAH POWER & LIGHT
RATE HISTORY
Cents/
kwh
8.000
7.000
6.000
5.000
4.000
3.000
2.000
1.000
0.000
BPA
CREDIT
'78
'79
'80
'81
'82
'83
'84
'85
'86

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.

Tariff Changes	Straight Residential (500 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential W/Water Heater (1000 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential All-Electric (1000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.) (3000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.)
	Average Monthly Billing ($)		
3-21-78	20.35	36.70	57.85
1-1-79	23.18	41.81	65.77
6-15-79	27.67	49.91	78.65
4-1-80	33.88	62.33	99.11
5-27-81	33.20	66.40	109.33
10-3-81	34.37	68.73	113.16
10-3-81 BPA Credit	24.84	49.67	75.04
10-1-82	29.99	59.98	91.55
11-18-82	30.19	60.38	92.20
5-4-84	29.42	58.84	94.44
9-13-84	32.11	64.22	102.41
2-15-85	38.73	77.46	112.86
11-26-85	36.97	73.94	110.33
4-10-86	39.11	78.22	115.70

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.

Tariff Changes	Straight Residential (500 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential W/Water Heater (1000 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential All-Electric (1000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.) (3000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.)
	Relative Cost per Kwh (cents)		
3-21-78	4.070	3.670	2.893
1-1-79	4.636	4.181	3.289
6-15-79	5.534	4.991	3.933
4-1-80	6.776	6.233	4.955
5-27-81	6.6398	6.6398	5.4665
10-3-81	6.8732	6.8732	5.6582
10-3-81	4.968	4.967	3.752
10-1-82	5.998	5.998	4.577
11-18-82	6.038	6.038	4.610
5-4-84	5.884	5.884	4.722
9-13-84	6.422	6.422	5.121
2-15-85	7.746	7.746	5.643
11-26-85	7.394	7.394	5.517
4-10-86	7.822	7.822	5.785

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO.

Public Service Building
920 S.W. 6th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 243-1122

Sandpoint - 263-3117

The company at a glance

No. customers --	9,265
Rate base --	$11,680,000
Rate of return --	10.04%
Residential rate --	5.018 cents/kwh
	Net of BPA credit

Portland, Oregon based Pacific Power & Light Co. serves about 9,000 customers in Idaho in the Sandpoint-Clarks Fork area. With annual sales of approximately 188,709,000 KWH, PP&L is the forth largest electric utility in the state providing about one percent of Idaho's electrical needs.

The company's 1986 revenues exceeded $10 million with 43 percent of the total coming from residential consumers, and 56 percent from commercial and industrial users. The remaining one percent came from public street and highway demand.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO. CASE REVIEW

APPLICATION FOR RATE INCREASE CASE NO. U-1046-144

In FY 86 PP&Light asked the commission for a $1.5 million (12.9%) rate increase, much of it designed to cover an increase in wholesale power costs. The commission granted a $680,000 (5.9%) increase. Last-minute developments allowed Pacific to retain a portion of its lower cost wholesale power purchases from the Washington Water Power Co.

RATES PAID TO COGENERATORS, SMALL POWER PRODUCERS CASE NO. U-1046-132

In a decision similar to ones affecting other electric utilities in the state, PP&L was authorized to lower the rates paid to cogenerators and small power producers. Avoided costs for Pacific were dropped during the fiscal year, from 5.45 cents per kwh to 4.73 cents per kwh for 35 year contracts.

The commission further informed PP&L that the company's contract clause disclaiming its obligation, under certain circumstances, to purchase from cogenerators and small power producers "is improper and will not be permitted."

RATE INCREASE REQUEST CASE NO. U-1046-154

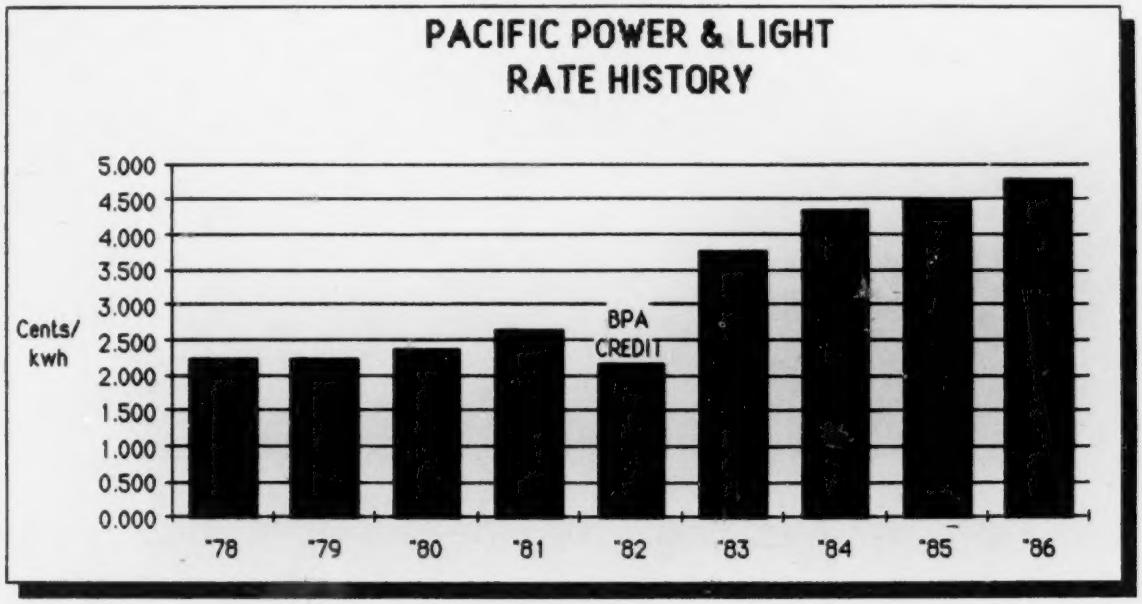
In FY 87 PP&L requested a further rate increase of $450,000 citing as reasons: 1) Operating expenses increased 9.1 percent over the company's last test period as a result of increases in power costs and distribution expenses; 2) rate base as assigned and allocated to Idaho operations has increased 11.7 percent over the amount included in the company's previous test period; 3) administrative and general expenses and taxes other than income tax expenses have increased due to plant additions; 4) the company is expected to earn less than its authorized rate of return at current rates.

The request was granted after the commission staff reported that, while it did not agree with the revenue deficiency reported by the company, it could not recommend a rate increase of less than $450,000.

PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1046	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
128	Approval to extend revolving credit plan	19926	9/5/85
130	Authority to issue common stock to ESOP for PAYSOP credit claimed on 1984 federal income tax return.	19981	9/26/85
132	Establishment of Cogeneration and Small power production rates.	20310	3/13/86
144	Authorization to file rates and charges providing an annualized increase of $680,000.	20180	12/27/85
148	Dismissal of complaint re: Power purchase agreement.	20028	10/9/85
149	Tariff changes to effective on and after October 24, 1985	20047	10/17/88
151	Authority to issue and sell fixed rate debt of $210,000,000	20225	2/10/86
152	Authority to issue and sell promissory notes and commercial paper totaling $325,000,000	20241	2/25/86
153	Forest Energy, Inc. complaint.	21041	2/10/87
154	Authorization to file tariffs reflecting an increase in annualized rates of $450,000.	21021	1/28/87

Case no. U-1046	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
155	Issuance of Common Stock.	20687	9/9/86
157	Rewrite of general rules.		10/5/86
158	Issuance of debt securities.	20743	10/16/86
159	Approval to Borrow $20,000,000 of Pollution Control Bonds	20937	12/23/86
160	Approval to sell $150,000,000 in No Par Serial Preferred Stock	21038	2/19/87


PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT
RATE HISTORY
Cents/
kwh
5.000
4.500
4.000
3.500
3.000
2.500
2.000
1.500
1.000
0.500
0.000
BPA
CREDIT
'78
'79
'80
'81
'82
'83
'84
'85
'86

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO.

Tariff Changes	Straight Residential (500 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential W/Water Heater (1000 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential All-Electric (1000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.) (3000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.)
	Average Monthly Billing ($)		
8-1-78	11.19	20.37	38.75
3-4-80	11.87	21.75	41.50
3-22-81	13.21	24.42	46.84
10-1-81 BPA Credit	12.65	23.30	44.60
3-4-82	10.83	25.78	54.94
10-1-82	15.60	31.20	62.40
1-1-83	17.55	35.09	70.18
3-7-83	19.31	38.61	77.22
7-1-83	18.96	37.92	75.84
11-1-83	20.63	41.26	82.52
1-26-84	22.32	44.64	89.28
3-19-84	22.55	45.09	90.18
7-1-84	21.76	43.52	87.04
10-10-84	22.09	44.18	88.36
1-1-85	23.85	47.69	95.38
7-1-85	22.71	45.42	90.84
1-1-86	24.01	48.01	96.02

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT CO.

Tariff Changes	Straight Residential (500 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential W/Water Heater (1000 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential All-Electric (1000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.) (3000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.)
	Relative Cost per Kwh (cents)		
8-1-78	2.238	2.037	1.938
3-4-80	2.374	2.175	2.075
3-22-81	2.642	2.442	2.342
10-1-81	2.530	2.330	2.223
3-4-82	2.166	2.578	2.747
10-1-82	3.120	3.120	3.120
1-1-83	3.509	3.509	3.509
3-7-83	3.861	3.861	3.861
7-1-83	3.792	3.792	3.792
11-1-83	4.126	4.126	4.126
1-26-84	4.464	4.464	4.464
3-19-84	4.509	4.509	4.509
7-1-84	4.352	4.352	4.352
10-10-84	4.418	4.418	4.418
1-1-85	4.769	4.769	4.769
7-1-85	4.542	4.542	4.542
1-1-86	4.801	4.801	4.801

CITIZENS UTILITIES CO.

High Ridge Park
P.O. Box 3801
Stamford, Connecticut 06905
(203) 329-8800

612 Cedar Street
Wallace, Idaho 83873
752-1174

The company at a glance

No. customers --	2,194
Rate base --	$914,000
Rate of return --	11.00%
Residential rate --	$3.06 / Mo.
	+ 4.35 cents/kwh

Citizens Utilities is headquartered in Connecticut. Its 2,000 Idaho customers are located in the Silver Valley. Citizens annually sells approximately 30,106,000 kwh, less than 1 percent of the states electrical requirements.

Citizens 1986 revenue approached $1.5 million, with 59 percent coming from residential consumers, 31 percent from commercial and industrial users, and the remaining ten percent from public street and highways.

CITIZENS UTILITIES CO. CASE REVIEW

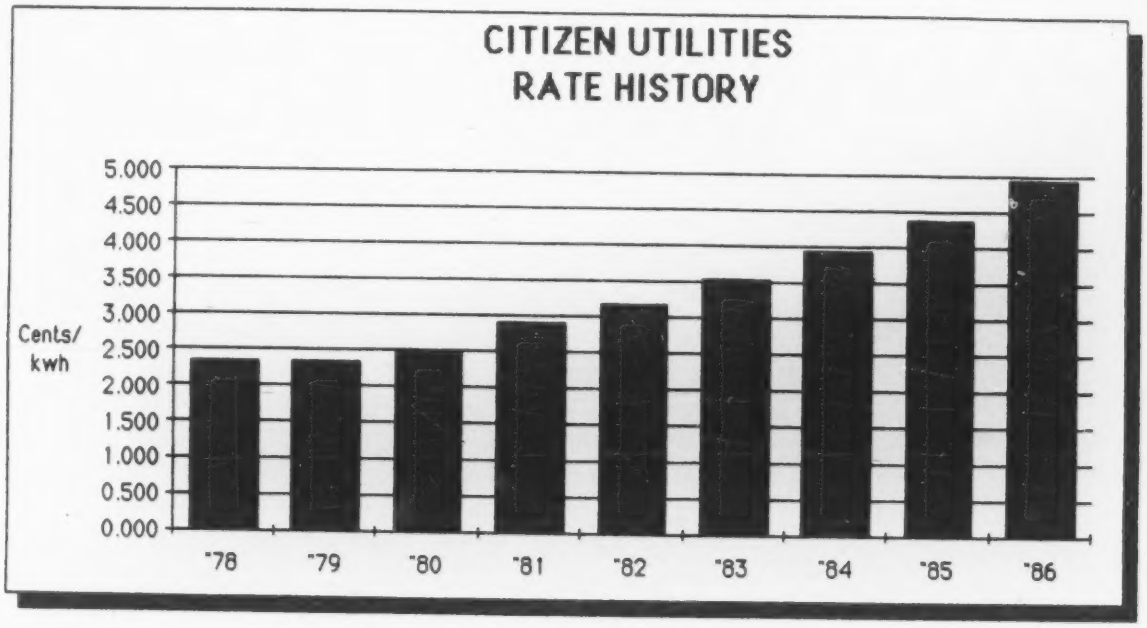
RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. U-1007-52

Citizens Utilities Co. during 1986 requested a revenue increase of $268,638, or 17.9%.

The commission granted a rate increase of $105,730, or about 8%. The commission cited the Silver Valley economy and declined to pass through certain expenses assigned to Idaho operations from the company's corporate headquarters in Stamford, Connecticut, because the company had not shown how those expenses benefited the Idaho ratepayers.

CITIZENS UTILITIES CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1007	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
47	Modification of Order Nos. 18639 and 19626 regarding the issuance of securities.	20153	12/2/85
52	Application for 17.9% rate increase	19775	7/1/85
54	Reduction in rates reflecting reduction in purchased power.	20575	6/20/87
55	Securities issuance.	20206	1/13/86
56	Approval to issue 5 - 30 year bonds	20501	5/22/86


CITIZEN UTILITIES
RATE HISTORY
Cents/
kwh
5.000
4.500
4.000
3.500
3.000
2.500
2.000
1.500
1.000
0.500
0.000
'78
'79
'80
'81
'82
'83
'84
'85
'86

CITIZENS UTILITIES CO.

Tariff Changes	Straight Residential (500 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential W/Water Heater (1000 Kwh/Mo.)	Residential All-Electric (1000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.) (3000 Kwh/Mo. 6 Mos.)
		Average Monthly Billing ($)	
7-1-78	11.71	20.24	37.30
3-4-80	12.54	22.29	41.78
3-22-81	14.56	26.33	49.86
3-13-82	15.88	28.96	53.71
3-9-83	17.81	32.76	62.66
3-18-84	19.78	36.69	70.52
11-26-84	21.91	40.97	79.07
2-6-86	24.46	45.86	88.66
7-1-86	24.81	46.56	90.06
		Relative Cost per Kwh (cents)	
7-1-78	2.342	2.024	1.865
3-4-80	2.508	2.229	2.089
3-22-81	2.912	2.633	2.493
3-13-82	3.176	2.896	2.686
3-9-83	3.562	3.276	3.133
3-18-84	3.956	3.669	3.526
11-26-84	4.380	4.100	3.950
2-6-86	4.892	4.586	4.433
7-1-86	4.962	4.656	4.503

ATLANTA POWER CO.

P.O. Box 357
Fairfield, Idaho 83327
764-2310

The company at a glance

No. customers -- 45
Residential rate -- $50 per mo.

ATLANTA POWER CO. CASE REVIEW

CERTIFICATION OF
ATLANTA POWER CO.
CASE NO. U-1147-1

On December 19, 1985 Atlanta Power Co. requested certification to operate and approval of interim rates and charges.

The commission had once before certified an Atlanta Power Co., but the utility went out of existence and its certificate was cancelled. Atlanta had been served for approximately 8 hours each day by a generator since its previous power plant burned down. The dam and power house remained in place, and new owners decided to enter the utility business again.

Until sufficient operating information is available, the company has been authorized to charge $50 per month for residential customers and $100 per month for commercial customers. Connected customers not using any electricity pay $30 per month.

ATLANTA POWER CO. CASES LISTING

Case no. U-1147	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
2	Decision on rate and charge request.	20484	5/16/86
3	Denial of territory expansion.	20367	4/7/86
4	Order to apply rate approved in 20484.	20292	5/16/86
5	Notice of public inspection.	21110	3/12/87

COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC UTILITIES OPERATING IN THE STATE OF IDAHO

CLEARWATER POWER CO.
P.O. Box 997, 4230 Hatwai Rd.
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 743-1501

EAST END MUTUAL ELECTRIC CO.
528 "E" Street
Rupert, Idaho 83350
(208) 436-9357

FALL RIVER RURAL ELECTRIC
Box AE, 714 Main Street
Ashton, Idaho 83420
(208) 652-7431

IDAHO COUNTY LIGHT & POWER
P.O. Drawer B
Grangeville, Idaho 83530
(208) 983-1610

KOOTENAI ELECTRIC CO-OP, INC.
P.O. Box "K"
Hayden Lake, Idaho 83835
(208) 772-7551

PRAIRIE POWER CO-OP, INC.
Box 187
Fairfield, Idaho 83327
(208) 764-2214

RAFT RIVER ELEC. CO-OP, INC.
Box 617, 250 No. Main St.
Malta, Idaho 83342
(208) 645-2211

RURAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
P.O. Box 647
Rupert, Idaho 83350
(208) 436-4781

SALMON RIVER ELEC. CO-OP
P.O. Box 384
Challis, Idaho 83226
(208) 879-2283

SNAKE RIVER POWER ASSN.
P.O. Box 617
Malta, Idaho 83342
(208) 645-2211

COOPERATIVE ELECTRIC UTILITIES OPERATING IN THE STATE OF IDAHO
(Cont'd)

LOST RIVER ELECTRIC CO-OP, INC.
P.O. Box 417
Mackay, Idaho 83251
(208) 588-3311

SOUTH SIDE ELECTRIC LINES
P.O. Box 127
Declo, Idaho 83323
(208) 654-2313

NORTHERN LIGHTS, INC.
P.O. Box 310
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
(208) 263-5141

UNITY LIGHT & POWER CO.
P.O. Box 1247
Burley, Idaho 83318
(208) 678-5221

NOTE: The Idaho Public Utilities Commission does not regulate cooperative or municipal telephone or electric utilities; however, they are listed as a courtesy.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITIES OPERATING IN THE STATE OF IDAHO

ALBION LIGHT & WATER PLANT
P.O. Box 163
Albion, Idaho 83311
(208) 673-5351

BONNERS FERRY LIGHT & WATER
P.O. Box 149
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805
(208) 267-3105

BURLEY MUNI. DISTRIB. SYSTEM
P.O. Box 1090, 2020 Park Ave.
Burley, Idaho 83318
(208) 678-2538

DECLO MUNI. ELECTRIC DEPT.
P.O. Box 141
Declo, Idaho 83323
(208) 654-2124

DUBOIS ELECTRIC SYSTEM
Box 27
Dubois, Idaho 83423
(208) 374-5241

HEYBURN ELECTRIC DEPT.
941 18th Street, Box 147
Heyburn, Idaho 83336
(208) 678-8158

IDAHO FALLS ELEC. LIGHT DIV.
P.O. Box 220
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
(208) 529-1430

MINIDOKA ELECTRIC DEPT.
Minidoka, Idaho 83343
(208) 531-4101

PLUMMER ELECTRIC DEPT.
Box B, 880 "C" Street
Plummer, Idaho 83851
(208) 686-1422

RUPERT ELECTRICAL DEPT.
P.O. Box 426
Rupert, Idaho 83350
(208) 436-9608

SODA SPRINGS MUNI. ELEC.
LIGHT AND POWER DEPT.
9 West 2nd South
Soda Springs, Idaho 83276
(208) 547-2151

WEISER WATER & LIGHT DEPT.
55 West Idaho Street
Weiser, Idaho 83672
(208) 549-1965

WORLEY ELECTRIC DEPT.
Box 218
Worley, Idaho 83876
(208) 686-1258

SOURCE: ELECTRICAL WORLD, Directory of Electric Utilities, 1986-1987, 95th Edition

GAS UTILITIES IN IDAHO

The Idaho Public Utilities Commission regulates two gas utilities, Intermountain Gas Co. and Washington Water Power Co. Intermountain Gas supplies natural gas to southern Idaho, serving more than 100,000 customers in 64 communities. Washington Water Power has gas operations in eastern Washington and northern Idaho, serving more than 18,000 customers in Northern Idaho.

Both companies purchase wholesale gas from Northwest Pipeline Corp. of Salt Lake City, Utah; it serves much of the Pacific Northwest. About 50 percent of the gas sold by Pacific Northwest distributors comes from Canadian reserves, though the amount continues to fluctuate.

Gas cases involving WWP are covered in the electric utility section pp. 32-43.

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO.

555 So. Cole Road
P.O. Box 7608
Boise, Idaho 83707
377-6000

The company at a glance

No. customers --	100,543
Rate base --	$66,355,100
Rate of return --	12.34%

Residential rate:

$2.50 per mo.
+ 60.436 cents per therm Summer
$6.50 per mo.
+ 49.18 cents per therm Winter

Boise based Intermountain Gas Company sold over 164,000,000 therms of natural gas in 1986 at an average rate of $0.5337 per therm for a total revenue of $87,593,000. Of their 100,000 customers, 86 percent are residential, 13 percent are commercial and less than one percent are industrial. However, residential customers account for less than 41 percent of sales and 46 percent of revenue while commercial customers account for 30 percent of sales and 28 percent of revenues. Industrial consumers use over 29 percent of delivered therms and account for 26 percent of Intermountain Gas's revenues.

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO. CASE REVIEW

ADJUSTABLE TARIFF
CASE NO. U-1034-132

In June 1986 the commission approved a new tariff rate adjustment for Large Volume Firm Service (LV-1) customers that permits pass-through of changes in the rates Intermountain Gas Company pays for its pipeline gas.

This flexibility to reduce rates on short notice permits IGC to remain competitive when alternative fuel prices become attractive to LV-1 customers. These customers are industrial firms with the capability to switch to alternative fuels as prices change. IGC will also be able to pass through increases in pipeline gas prices as long as the resulting price is still below the maximum approved commodity rate.

2.1 PERCENT RATE HIKE
CASE NO. U-1034-140

In the two year of this report, Intermountain Gas passed through to customers several reductions in the cost of its purchased gas. During that period it asked for two rate increases. This was the first one granted.

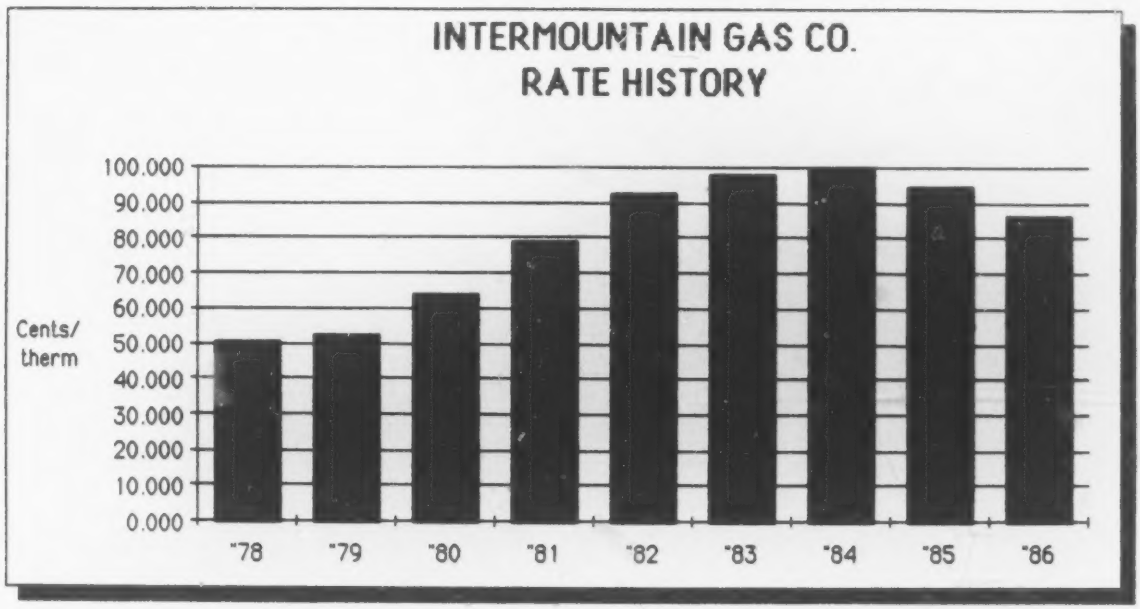
Effective April 1, 1987, the commission authorized rates increasing the company's annual revenue by about $2 million. Residential and commercial rates went up 1.587 cents per therm and large volume industrial customers paid .057 cents more per therm.

The rate adjustments were needed to pass through increases in the cost of gas supplied by the Northwest Pipeline Corporation. The increases also reflect the reversal of surcharge credits previously passed on to customers and the balancing of an account used to defer over-collections and under-collections.

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1034	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
122	Approval to decrease rates and charges to all customers by 1.907 cents per therm	20067	10/23/85
124	Approval to decrease rates	19838	7/15/85
125	approval to defer certain gas cost reductions	19938	8/30/85
127	Approval to decrease rates re: Order No. 20067.	20104	11/4/85
128	Issuance of $3,000,000 in securities.	20211	1/10/86
129	Approval to decrease rates to residential, commercial and industrial customers.	20346	3/25/86
130	Proposed changes in service provisions.	20323	3/17/86
131	Implementation schedules for revised T-1 and LV-1 rate schedules.	20440	5/1/86
132	Implementation of Original Sheet 07-1 and Thirteenth Revised Sheet 04-1.	20657	8/5/86
133	Redesign of LV-1 and T-1 customers.	20690	8/28/86
134	Weather normalization methodology	20896	12/4/86
135	Commercial and apartment conservation program.	20774	8/14/86

Case no. U-1034	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
136	Deferment of NW Pipeline rate decrease.	20805	1/7/87
137	Order to adjust rates to reflect temporary and permanent changes in the cost of purchased gas.	20966	12/31/86
138	Cost based service fees for normal and non-normal working hours.	20977	1/7/87
139	Rate design issue consideration.	20895	11/26/87
140	Track through of increased rates and charges.	21135	4/1/87
141	Modification of Energy conservation Financing Program.	21180	4/14/87
142	Approval of proposed tariff sheet reflecting scheduled rate adjustments.	21230	5/6/87
145	Approval of rate decrease.	21288	6/26/87

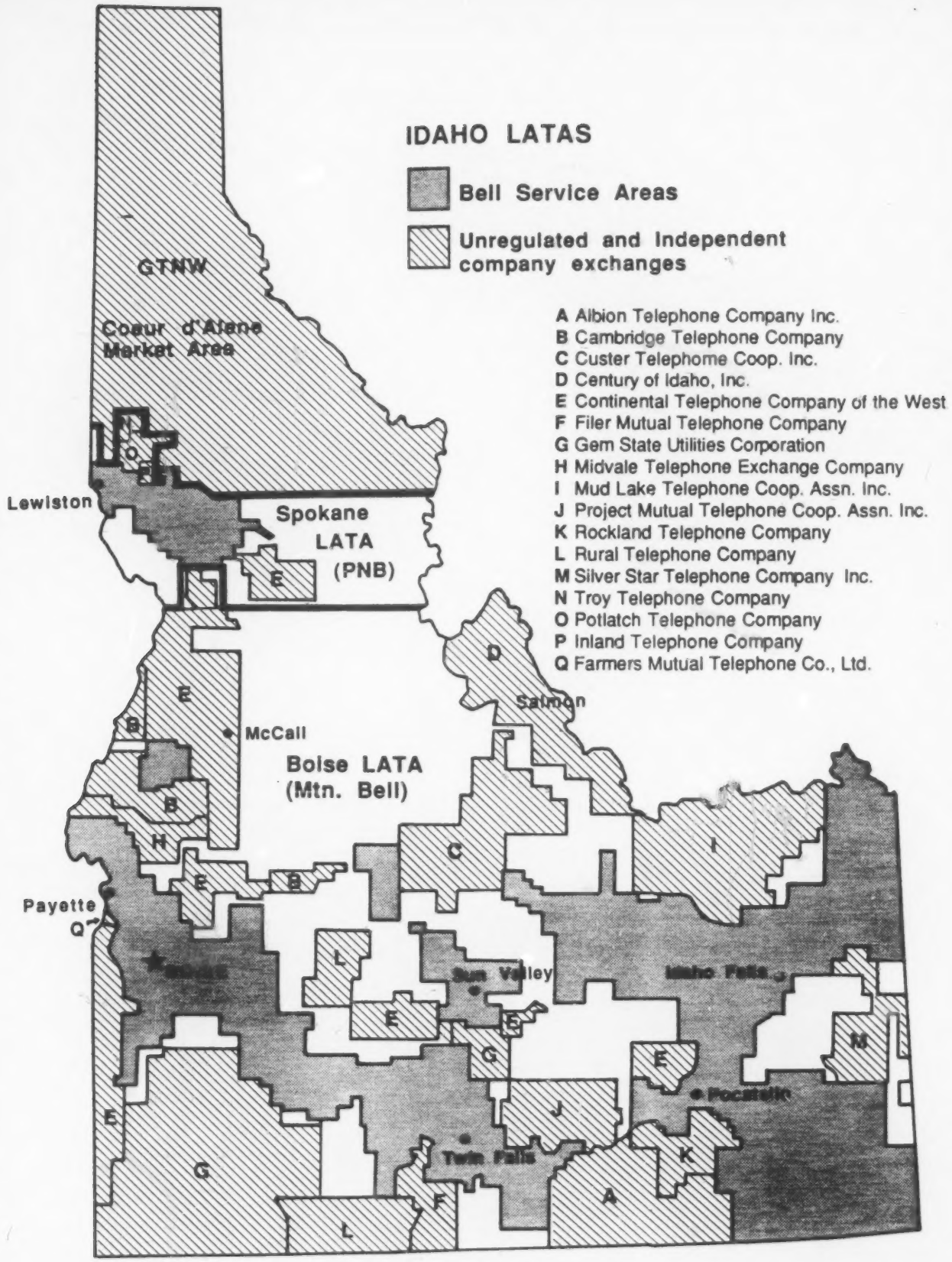

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO.
RATE HISTORY
Cents/
therm
100.000
90.000
80.000
70.000
60.000
50.000
40.000
30.000
20.000
10.000
0.000
'78
'79
'80
'81
'82
'83
'84
'85
'86

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO.

Tariff Changes	Residential 10 Therms	Residential 30 Therms	Residential 90 Therms
	Average Monthly Billing ($)		
4-12-78	5.10	11.61	31.15
9-20-78	5.26	11.97	32.10
10-1-78	5.27	12.22	33.06
11-15-79	6.44	15.56	42.92
1-1-80	6.43	15.63	43.23
4-1-80	6.43	17.91	50.63
10-1-80	6.10	16.98	47.18
11-1-80	7.90	19.71	49.00
4-1-81	7.85	19.56	48.56
10-1-81	8.50	21.52	54.44
12-12-81	8.92	22.76	58.14
2-16-82	9.25	22.75	58.14
10-1-82	9.49	23.48	60.32
11-1-82	10.21	25.64	65.79
12-1-82	10.10	25.51	64.74
4-1-83	9.99	24.96	63.75
4-30-83	9.77	24.30	61.77
10-1-83	9.58	23.74	60.11
4-1-84	9.96	24.88	63.50
7-1-84	9.89	24.66	62.85
11-1-84	9.66	23.99	60.85
5-1-85	9.63	23.90	60.57
6-29-85	9.54	23.62	59.73
10-1-85	9.26	22.78	57.22
11-1-85	9.12	22.36	55.95
4-1-86	8.71	21.12	52.22
11-1-86	8.64	20.91	51.60

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS CO.

Tariff Changes	Residential 10 Therms	Residential 30 Therms	Residential 90 Therms
	Relative Cost per Therm (cents)		
4-12-78	51.0	38.7	34.6
9-20-78	52.6	39.9	35.7
10-1-78	52.7	40.7	36.7
11-15-79	64.4	51.9	47.7
1-1-80	64.3	52.1	48.0
4-1-80	64.3	59.7	56.3
10-1-80	61.0	56.6	52.4
11-1-80	79.0	65.7	54.4
4-1-81	78.5	65.2	54.0
10-1-81	85.0	71.7	60.5
12-12-81	89.2	75.9	64.6
2-16-82	92.5	75.8	64.6
10-1-82	94.9	78.3	67.02
11-1-82	102.1	85.5	73.1
12-1-82	101.0	85.0	71.9
4-1-83	99.9	83.2	70.8
4-30-83	97.7	81.0	68.6
10-1-83	95.8	79.1	66.8
4-1-84	99.6	82.9	70.6
7-1-84	98.9	82.2	69.8
11-1-84	96.6	80.0	67.6
5-1-85	96.3	80.0	67.3
6-29-85	95.4	78.7	66.4
10-1-85	92.6	75.9	63.6
11-1-85	91.2	74.5	62.2
4-1-86	87.1	70.4	58.0
11-1-86	86.4	69.7	57.3


IDAHO LATAS
Bell Service Areas
Unregulated and Independent company exchanges
A Albion Telephone Company Inc.
B Cambridge Telephone Company
C Custer Telephone Coop. Inc.
D Century of Idaho, Inc.
E Continental Telephone Company of the West
F Filer Mutual Telephone Company
G Gem State Utilities Corporation
H Midvale Telephone Exchange Company
I Mud Lake Telephone Coop. Assn. Inc.
J Project Mutual Telephone Coop. Assn. Inc.
K Rockland Telephone Company
L Rural Telephone Company
M Silver Star Telephone Company Inc.
N Troy Telephone Company
O Potlatch Telephone Company
P Inland Telephone Company
Q Farmers Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.
GTNW
Coeur d'Alene Market Area
Lewiston
Spokane LATA (PNB)
McCall
Boise LATA (Mtn. Bell)
Salmon
Payette
Sun Valley
Idaho Falls
Pocatello
Twin Falls

TELEPHONE UTILITIES IN IDAHO

The Idaho Public Utilities Commission regulates seventeen telephone companies. Eleven of the 17 are quite small, serving fewer than 2000 customers per utility. The smallest, Inland Telephone serves only 200 customers while the largest, Mountain Bell, serves about 315,000. Mountain Bell serves the larger, more populous southern part of the state and has more customers than all other telephone utilities in the state combined.

General Telephone Co. of the Northwest is the second largest telephone utility in the state. With about 67,000 customers in the Idaho Panhandle, General Telephone serves about the same number as the remaining 15 telephone utilities combined.

Pacific Northwest Bell serves 22,000 customers in the Lewiston area making it the third largest telephone company operation in the state.

As a result of the federally ordered 1984 breakup of the nationwide Bell System, Idaho was divided into three telephone market areas or LATA's (Local Access and Transportation Areas). The southern Idaho or Boise LATA is served by Mountain Bell, 9 independent companies, and several cooperative and mutual companies not regulated by the commission. The Lewiston and Clearwater River area is part of the Spokane LATA and is served by PNB and three independent companies. GTNW alone serves the Coeur d'Alene market area.

Telephone companies may carry long-distance calls only within their own market areas -- intraLATA. Long-distance calls between market areas -- interLATA -- or from Idaho to another state -- interstate -- are carried by AT&T Communications.

Alternative long-distance companies like MCI Telecommunications operate in some of the more populous areas of Idaho. In 1987 the commission began an investigation of whether and how these currently unregulated companies should be regulated.

CASES OF GENERAL INTEREST

LOCAL TELEPHONE CORPORATION COST ALLOCATION
CASE NO. U-1500-153

The commission determined that the fixed or non-traffic sensitive (NTS) costs of the local telephone corporations in Idaho should be allocated 50% to local exchange services and 25% to intrastate toll services with the recognition that the remaining 25% are assigned to interstate toll services by the Federal Communication Commission. The commission further ordered that implementation of an eight-year transition begin February 1, 1986 from the present level of toll allocation known as SPF to the 25% level.

CUSTOMER-OWNED PAYPHONE LINE RATES
CASE NO. U-1500-155

Following a one-year trial period the commission established new rates for customer-owned payphone lines (PALs). These will be flat rates for the first 600 calls each month. In addition, the commission also established a cap on directory assistance costs to payphone owners of $6 per month.

COST SETTLEMENT LEVELS AND DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE CHARGES
CASE NO. U-1500-159

A complaint filed late in 1985 by the Idaho Rural Exchange Carriers against Mountain Bell was resolved when the commission accepted the stipulation and settlement of the parties. The members of IREC had been unable to agree with Mountain Bell on mutually acceptable toll settlement agreements. As part of the settlement agreement, the telephone companies filed August 1, 1986 to replace the existing toll settlement process with an access charge rate design. Access charges were implemented March 1, 1987 for intrastate toll services.

DEREGULATION AND INSTALLATION OF INSIDE WIRING
CASE NO. U-1500-163

In this and companion Case No. U-1037-55, the commission implemented the deregulation of installation and maintenance of inside wiring. The commission required that telephone companies receive an affirmative indication from customers if they wish to obtain or retain maintenance service for telephone wiring inside a business or residence.

RECOGNITION OF CHANGE OF FEDERAL INCOME TAX RATES
CASE NO. U-1500-164

The commission required that utilities recognize the change in the maximum federal corporate income tax rate from 46% to 34% effective July 1, 1987. The utilities were ordered to calculate the effect of the tax charge on their revenue requirements and to revise their rates accordingly.

MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

P.O. Box 7888
Boise, Idaho 83723
385-2000

The company at a glance

No. customers --	314,557
Rate base --	$199,823,000
Rate of return --	11.9%
Residential rate --	$12.43 per mo.

Mountain Bell is Idaho's largest telephone utility. Its service area follows the Snake River valley from the Wyoming border north of Idaho Falls to the Oregon border near Payette. It covers most of the major population centers in the state including Boise, Nampa, Mountain Home, Twin Falls, Pocatello, Caldwell, and Idaho Falls. With about 315,000 customers Mountain Bell is larger than all other telephone utilities in the state combined and more than 4 times as large as the telephone company in second position.

MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE CO. CASE REVIEW

LOCAL ONLY ACCESS CHARGES CASE NO. U-1000-63

With the implementation on June 1, 1985 of the Federal Communications Commission's subscriber line charge on individual users, the commission felt it appropriate to order Mountain Bell to provide a local only access line so that customers not making long distance calls would be relieved of paying the federally imposed charge. After hearings concerning the feasibility of implementing the local only option, the commission concluded that requiring Mountain Bell to physically block interstate calls would not be in the public interest because of the expense involved.

The commission then explored a billing alternative so that ratepayers who did not make interstate calls in any given month would not in that month be billed the federally imposed charge. Mountain Bell was told to implement the billing procedure concurrently with the FCC subscriber line charge. Based on petitions of the parties and intervening orders of the FCC, the commission found that rehearing and reconsideration of the issues was necessary.

After granting a continuance to AT&T for procedural reasons, the rehearing was conducted January 7-8, 1986. Based upon the evidence presented and the fact that the billing program proposed by the Company would burden all Mountain Bell customers with additional costs, the commission found that no billing alternative should be implemented. The commission noted that since 1983, when it had first sought to require toll blocking, both Mountain Bell and the FCC have become more responsive to potential universal service problems caused by flat customer charges.

FCC CANNOT PREEMPT IPUC CASE NO. U-1000-70

On January 7, 1986, the Federal Communication Commission issued Memorandum Opinion and Order, FCC 86-11, Mimeo No. 36395, finding that Idaho cannot treat the intrastate assignment of deferred tax accounts differently for intrastate ratemaking purposes than the FCC has treated the interstate portion for interstate purposes. The Idaho commission filed an appeal from this order with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

The commission's contention that the FCC does not have the statutory authority to preempt the Idaho commission in its intrastate ratemaking adjustments is consistent with the Supreme Court's holding in Louisiana Public Service Commission v. FCC. In that case, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that Sections 152(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 denies the FCC jurisdiction over charges, classifi-

cations, and practices relating to intrastate telephone communications.

The FCC filed a motion for voluntary remand after being served with a copy of the commission's brief. The court granted a 60-day remand. The FCC accepted comments and issued a Memorandum Opinion and Order on May 11, 1987 reversing its previous preemptive order. An appeal on this issue remains open in the Idaho Supreme Court.

INVESTIGATION INTO MOUNTAIN BELL IDAHO CHARGES
CASE NO. U-1000-87

In June 1986, in response to petitions from Idaho Fair Share and the Federal Executive Agencies, the commission ordered an investigation into the reasonableness of depreciation and Mountain Bells rates. Mountain Bell filed for approval of a comprehensive service improvement project. Under this upgrade project, Mountain Bell will replace technically obsolete central office equipment with new digital switches and facilities. This five-year project will leave southern Idaho customers with the very best communication facilities in the nation.

In spite of Staff estimates that the annual excess earnings of the company may be as high as $20 million per year, the commission determined that the upgrade project is in the best interest of Idaho ratepayers and should be approved. The commission required that the first two years' investment of approximately $20 million intrastate be expensed and that there be rate stability for at least a two-year period. In addition, reductions in rural zone rates were required.

OPTIONAL SERVICE OFFERINGS
CASE NO. U-1000-83

In 1986, the commission considered a number of optional service offerings proposed by Mountain Bell.

The commission allowed a 20 cents per month local rate increase to cover a new trouble-isolation service so that customers could contact a single source, Mountain Bell, for the identification and resolution of telephone service problems. Now, even if Mountain Bell cannot repair problems, for example those residing in equipment itself, the source of the problem can be identified and the customer will not be charged for a service visit.

The commission also approved the offering of optional service packages for local exchange service including "Teen-Link," a second residential line, and customized intercept services for those who have moved and need to give information on their new telephone number and location.

REGULATIONS FOR LINE EXTENSIONS TO COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS
CASE NO. U-1000-80

In 1985, the commission established regulations and charges for line extensions to commercial developments on an individual basis. Under the tariff provisions, Mountain Bell will collect a non-refundable charge from developers of commercial facilities such as industrial parks and business or apartment complexes for telephone facilities placed on private property.

Developers have the option to install these facilities themselves and to make other compatible uses of the conduit and trench used for the telephone facilities. A refundable charge will be assessed for backbone feeder and/or distribution facilities placed or committed to serve a commercial land development.

MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1000	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
63	Federal subscriber line charge	20366	4/4/86
67	Installation of METROPAC filing system in southern Idaho	19792	7/3/85
73	Petition for reconsideration of AT&T of the Mountain States, Inc.	19843	7/17/85
76	Installation of METROPAC filing system for calls originating from Emmett to Boise.	19860	7/26/85
77	Denial of Cherry Lane Meadows petition.	20457	5/6/86
80	Provision for pricing of shared tenant services.	19847	7/19/85

Case no. U-1000	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
81	Pocatello METROPAC	20053	10/18/87
82	Increase in revenues and conditional approval of triennial depreciation.	19845	7/19/85
83	Trouble isolation service.		2/3/86
84	Barbara Gardner and Idaho City residents petition. METROPAC service from Idaho City to Boise.	20303	3/5/86
85	Approval of tariff Advice No. 428.	20272	2/14/86
86	Optional Service package and Customized Intercept Services trial period.	20544	6/9/86
87	Idaho Fair Share petition re: depreciation methods. Comprehensive service improvement project.	20555	6/13/86
88	Approval of Tariff Advice No. 439.	20682	8/25/86
89	Establish appropriate depreciation in response to Gen. Tel.	20971	11/28/86
90	Denial of Handy petition for toll free service between Preston, Idaho and Logan, Utah.	21189	3/17/87
91	Practices and procedures to be used by resellers of telecommunication services Idaho.	21275	6/12/87

AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF MOUNTAIN STATES

P.O. Box 5020
1875 Lawrence Street, Room 1535
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 298-6130

1 North Last Chance Gulch
Helena, Montana 59601
(406) 449-6776

619 Bannock, 4th Floor
Boise, Idaho 83702
338-2880

The company at a glance

Rate base -- $2,748,000
Rate of return -- 10.35%

AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF MOUNTAIN STATES
CASE REVIEW

RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. U-1142-9

The commission granted AT&T a rate increase of $1.511 million. WATS/800 service rates were conformed to the interstate rate structure and rose 8 percent. Toll discounts for off-peak calling periods were reduced from 40 percent for evening to 35 percent and 60 percent weekend/night to 50 percent. Increases were denied for private line rates which had already increased substantially in the past. InterLATA long-distance calls of 55 miles or less were increased by approximately 50 percent.

AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF MOUNTAIN STATES, INC.
CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1142	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
4	Dismissal of General Telephone from complaint.	19930	8/27/85
6	Waiving of strict application of IDAPA 31.A.12.1(a)(iii). Intrastate interLATA rates.	20114	11/8/85
7	Tariff Advice No. 16	19971	9/16/85
8	Tariff Advice No. 19 joined Case No. U-1142-8. InterLATA services tariff.	20552	6/12/86
9	Denial of application to increase rates.	20964	12/31/86
11	Denying Tariff Advice No.20 requiring customers to give 30 days notice before discontinuing services	21295	6/30/87

GENERAL TELEPHONE CO. OF THE NORTHWEST

P.O. Box 1003
1800 41st Street
Everett, Washington 98201
(206) 258-5321

Coeur d'Alene - 772-8311

Moscow - 258-0268

The company at a glance

No. customers --	67,038
Residential rate --	$10.60 per mo.

General Telephone Co. Of the Northwest serves 67,000 Idaho customers making it the second largest telephone utility in the state. Its service area includes most of the Idaho Panhandle north of Lewiston as well as parts of eastern Washington and western Montana. Major population centers in Idaho served by General include Moscow, Coeur d'Alene, and the Silver Valley.

GENERAL TELEPHONE CO. OF THE NORTHWEST CASE REVIEW

RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. U-1002-59

In a case concluded in June of 1986, GTNW was allowed to increase its rates and charges by $964,421. The commission granted rehearing concerning depreciation issues because those had to be reexamined in light of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Louisiana Public Service Commission v. FCC that the FCC lacks the statutory authority to preempt states in setting intrastate depreciation rates and methods.

The commission determined that equal life grouping, a depreciation method proposed

by the telephone utilities, should not be used in calculating intrastate depreciation expense. Telephone utilities were allowed to use remaining life depreciation.

EAS IN THE HOPE, CLARK FORK, and TRESSELL CREEK AREAS
CASE NO. U-1002-60

The commission completed hearing the Hope-Clark Fork-Tressell Creek request for Extended Area Service (EAS) and found that EAS should be implemented. Implementation was done by means of a billing alternative. Although customers are required to dial "1" when making a call between those exchanges, such calls are not billed.

PRIEST RIVER EAS REQUEST
CASE NO. U-1002-61

The commission also heard a request from Priest River residents for EAS to neighboring cities. Hearings were held in 1986. The case remains unresolved pending a decision from the Washington commission and consideration of General Telephone's 1987 rate case.

MOUNTAIN BELL-
GENERAL TELEPHONE
TOLL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
CASE NO. U-1002-64

In 1986 GTNW filed a petition or complaint against the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company (Mountain Bell) requesting that the commission adopt an agreement between the two companies that would phase out toll settlements payments of $2,425,000 per year.

This arrangement had helped maintain similar telephone rates accross the state via a cross subsidization process from the lower cost area served by Mountain Bell to the higher cost area served by General Telephone. The order said the calls at issue were not those going from General Telephone to Mountain Bell or vice versa. They are calls between General's exchanges within its Idaho market area.

The commission found that the agreement should not be rejected in spite of concerns that this step the de-averaging of statewide toll rates will have negative consequences for the rural regions of the state and for General's customers. This decision of the commission necessitated a surcharge in December 1986 of 41.477% on all toll calls carried within GTNW's service territory in northern Idaho.

GENERAL TELEPHONE CO. OF THE NORTHWEST
CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1002	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
51	Extension of experimental time-of-day preferred area calling service.	19998	9/24/85
52	PAC rates from Tekoa to Plummer/Worley & St. Maries	19808	7/3/85
54	Petition for reconsideration, long-distance billing center, and monthly billing information.	19836	7/15/85
55	EAS Moscow-Pullman	20118	11/18/85
57	Tariff Advice No. 213 providing $.30 per mo. maintenance charge on inside wiring.	19811	7/3/85
58	Order to reimburse customers over-charged for line extensions	20040	10/17/85
59	Approval to increase rates by $964,421	20556	6/16/86
60	EAS Hope - Clark Fork, Idaho	20599	7/2/86
61	EAS Priest River - Oldtown/Newport	20673	8/18/86
65	Resizing the Hayden Lake and Coeur d'Alene Exchanges	21007	1/23/87
66	Approval of increased intraLATA rates	20945	12/23/86
67	Denied petition for interim rate relief.	21209	4/28/87

Rural Telephone Co.

P.O. Box 969
Glenns Ferry, Idaho 83623
366-2458

The company at a glance

No. customers -- 232
Residential rate -- $16.00 per mo.

TERRITORY EXPANSION INTO
ATLANTA AND PRAIRIE AREAS
CASE NO. U-1130-6

Rural Telephone Company continued expanding its service territory into Atlanta and Prairie and was granted authority to establish a new exchange, Tipanuk, just north of Mountain Home.

Case no. U-1130	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
6	Approval of amendment to Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity No. 284.	20102	10/30/85
7	Amendment to Certificate.	20762	10/15/86
8	Continuation of application to borrow.	20400	4/15/86

Troy Telephone Co.

P.O. Box 25
Troy, Idaho 83871
835-2211

The company at a glance

No. customers --	630
Rate base --	$642,600
Rate of return --	7.91%
Residential rate --	$12.67 per mo.

RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. U-1004-16

Troy Telephone Co. was found to require increased local revenues in the amount of $26,645 under a stipulation agreed to by the company and the commission staff. The stipulation incorporated a 13.15% return on common equity with a 7.91% overall rate of return.

Case no. U-1004	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
16	Application to modify rates and charges.	20373	4/7/86
18	Application for increase in rates and charges.		6/16/87

OTHER TELEPHONE UTILITIES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

ALBION TELEPHONE CO.
P.O. Box 98
Albion, Idaho 83311
(208) 673-5335

CAMBRIDGE TELEPHONE CO.
P.O. Box 86
Cambridge, Idaho 83601
(208) 257-3314

CENTURY TELEPHONE OF IDAHO, INC.
P.O. Box 1007
Salmon, Idaho 83467
(208) 756-3300

CONTINENTAL TELEPHONE CO.
4900 California Ave. (93309)
P.O. Box 12000
Bakersfield, California 93389
(805) 328-2200

P.O. Box 127
Homedale, Idaho 83628
(208) 337-3222

First & Lenore
McCall, Idaho 83638
(208) 634-5333

GEM STATE UTILITIES
c/o Pacific Telecom, Inc.
P.O. Box 9901, 805 Broadway
Vancouver, Washington 98668
(206) 696-6941

INLAND TELEPHONE CO.
P.O. Box 171
Roslyn, Washington 98941
(509) 649-2211

MIDVALE TELEPHONE CO.
P.O. Box 7
Midvale, Idaho 83645
(208) 355-2211

PACIFIC NW BELL TELEPHONE
1600 Bell Plaza
Seattle, Washington 98191
(206) 345-5921

PINE TELEPHONE SYSTEM INC.
P.O. Box 706
Halfway, Oregon 97834
(503) 742-2201

OTHER TELEPHONE UTILITIES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION (Cont.)

POTLATCH TELEPHONE CO.
P.O. Box 121
Kendrick, Idaho 83537
(208) 289-5701

SILVER STAR TELEPHONE CO.
P.O. Box 266
Freedom, Wyoming 83120
(307) 883-2411

ROCKLAND TELEPHONE CO.
P.O. Box 269
Rockland, Idaho 83271
(208) 548-2345

TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES
OPERATING IN THE STATE OF IDAHO

CUSTER TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE, INC.
P.O. Box 324
Challis, Idaho 83226
(208) 879-2281

FARMERS MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
P.O. Box 346
Fruitland, Idaho 83619
(208) 452-4241

FILER MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY
P.O. Box 89, 405 Main St.
Filer, Idaho 83328
(208) 326-4331

MUD LAKE TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE
P.O. Box 235
Dubois, Idaho 83423
(208) 374-5401

PROJECT MUTUAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE ASSOC., INC.
P.O. Box 366
Rupert, Idaho 83350
(208) 436-3131

WATER COMPANIES

RULES FOR REGULATION OF SMALL WATER COMPANIES
P-300-21

In 1987 the commission adopted rules for the regulation of small water companies. Under the proposal, small (Class D) water companies are those with fewer than 300 customers or gross revenues of not more than $50,000 a year. The rules would allow denial of a certificate of convenience and necessity if the commission finds that the service of a new small water company is not needed or that another company is willing and able to provide similar or better service.

The rules include a presumption that the capital investment in a small water company's plant is contributed by its developer and will thus be excluded from the company's rate base. The commission's experience is that the well, mains, and laterals of a real estate development are usually constructed by the developer, who implicitly includes their cost in the purchase price of the lots or improvements or otherwise absorbs it in the development operation.

BOISE WATER CORP.

8248 W. Victory Rd. (83709)
P.O. Box 7488
Boise, Idaho 83707

The company at a glance

No. customers --	59,708
Rate base --	$23,138,900
Rate of return --	11.29%
Residential rate --	$16.71 per mo. (1st 1000 cubic Ft.)
	54.3 c/100 cu. ft. (for additional usage)

BOISE WATER CORP. CASE REVIEW

RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. U-1025-51

Over the course of this report Boise Water filed for two rate increases. The first was denied but in June of 1986 the commission authorized an increase of 11 percent.

Applied uniformly to the 41,000 residential and commercial customers, the increase was expected to generate an additional $965,000 in annual revenues. Boise Water had requested a $1.6 million, 17 percent, increase.

The commission said the rate increase was justified and reasonable to cover higher operating costs and to recover expenditures for added plant investments. One of the larger cost items was the price of casualty and liability insurance, which rose from $94,000 in 1985 to $216,000 in 1986.

BOISE WATER CORP. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1025	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
48	Denial of general rate increase.	19902	8/12/85
50	Resolution of seasonal problem.	20777	8/1/85
51	Approval of rate increase.	20592	6/27/86
52	Extension of service area boundaries.	20659	8/6/86
53	Denial of variance from main extension rules.	20922	12/10/86
54	Approval to extend and enlarge boundaries.	20942	12/24/86
55	Amendment to rules and regulations pertaining to water main extensions.	20955	12/29/86

KETCHUM SPRING WATER SUPPLY CO.

P.O. Box 1498
Hailey, Idaho 83333
788-4051

SURRENDER OF CERTIFICATE OF CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY
U-1045-11

In April 1987, Ketchum Springs Water, which was purchased by the City of Ketchum, surrendered its certificate of convenience and necessity.

FALLS WATER CO.

405 11th Street
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
522-1300

The company at a glance

No. customers --	1,342
Rate base --	$68,800
Rate of return --	12.0%
Residential rate --	$7.90 per mo.

FALLS WATER CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1079	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
10	Extension of service area boundaries.	20649	8/6/865

CAPITAL SECURITIES WATER CORP.

2626 Eldorado
Boise, Idaho 83704
375-0931

The company at a glance

No. customers --	1,557
Rate base --	$106,900
Rate of return --	11.25%
Residential rate --	$8.60 per mo.

CAPITAL SECURITIES WATER CORP. CASE REVIEW

RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. U-1080-12

Reinstating an earlier increase that had been revoked while Capitol improved its customer billing practices, the commission approved an increase of $1.02 per month. This action affects the 1,300 customers Capitol serves in the west-central Boise area.

The company had asked for an increase in annual revenue of $27,586 to cover increases in taxes, insurance, and operating costs since its last rate increase in January 1983. The company's request was subsequently increased to $31,102 to include the cost of recovering bad debt.

CAPITAL SECURITIES WATER CORP. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1080	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
12	Suspension of interim rate increase.	20860	11/5/86

WARM SPRINGS MESA INC.

2843 Star Circle
Boise, Idaho 83706
344-2603

The company at a glance

No. customers --	240
Rate base --	$172,100
Rate of return --	6.48%
Residential rate --	$8.00 1st 4,000 gal.
	$ .87 per add'l 1,000 gal.

WARM SPRINGS MESA INC. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1105	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
5	Application to borrow funds	21293	6/26/87

EAGLE RANCH WATER CO.

P.O. Box 455
Eagle, Idaho 83616
939-0242

The company at a glance

No. customers --	3,214
Rate base --	$165,200
Rate of return --	12.8%
Residential rate --	$19.75 per mo. Summer
	$11.75 per mo. Winter

EAGLE RANCH CASE REVIEW

LOW PRESSURE INVESTIGATION CASE NO. U-1116-7

In August 1985 the commission ordered an investigation of complaints of low water and poor service by the Eagle Ranch Water Co.

The IPUC staff found over-consumption to be the cause of the low water pressure and suggested installation of meters. Water usage is higher in unmetered situations because there is no reward for conservation.

The staff estimated that metering would reduce consumption by approximately 30 percent in the summer months when pressure complaints occur. The evaluation estimated the cost to add metering to the system would be approximately $31,550 and would be less costly than adding a similar amount of capacity.

The commission ordered the company to require meter installation for new hookups and authorized the company to charge $245 per hookup with $100 of that amount applied to metering. In 82 installations

where the these rates were charged, meters were installed at only seven. The commission ordered the company to install meters at the other 75 residences with all expenses to be paid by the company. Further, the company was ordered to provide a complete accounting of the escrow balance of $7,500 representing fees paid by the customers that were not yet metered.

Finally, the commission directed the company to meter all other existing customers and authorized collection of $100 per customer to defray metering costs.

EAGLE RANCH WATER CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1116	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
7	Investigation of quality of service and metering capability.	19929	8/30/85
9	Extension of service area.	21227	5/7/87

SOUTH COUNTY WATER CO.

10549 Overland Road
Boise,Idaho 83709
375-1130

The company at a glance

No. customers --	2,598
Rate base --	$430.2
Rate of return --	12.02%
Residential rate --	$8.15 per mo. (3/4" or smaller)

SOUTH COUNTY WATER CO. CASE REVIEW

GENERAL RATE RELIEF
CASE NO. U-1117-30

South County Water Co. which serves 2,500 customers in southwest Boise was granted permission to increase its rates 5.6 percent to generate an additional $18,800 per year. The increase amounts to a yearly increase of $7.63 in a customer's bill.

Reasons cited for the company's request were higher labor, maintenance, insurance, and operating expenses.

INSTALLATION OF METERS
CASE NO. U-1117-32

The commission ordered metering for the water system to reward conservation and cut down on consumption, saying that it would save money for ratepayers in the long run. Without such a program, South County Water would have to build new wells, and its customers would have to pay for them through their rates.

SOUTH COUNTY WATER CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1117	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
28	Denial of petition to amend Order No. 11762.	20113	11/7/85
29	Denial of application to change tariffs and increase reconnection fees.	20112	11/7/85
30	Authorization to file rate schedules providing additional revenue.	20532	6/9/86
31	Granting authority to borrow funds.	20984	1/9/87
32	Authorization to install meters.	20697	9/3/86

HAYDEN PINES WATER CO.

8601 No. Hayden Pines Way
Hayden Lake, Idaho 83401
772-3619

The company at a glance

No. customers --	1,328
Rate base --	$812,400
Rate of return --	12.88%
Residential rate --	$15.00 per mo.

HAYDEN PINES WATER CO. CASE REVIEW

EXPANSION OF SERVICE TERRITORY CASE NO. U-1121-32

Hayden Pines Water Co. was granted authority to provide service to the Atlas Acres Subdivision east of Rathdrum in Kootenai County at its usual rates.

Hayden Pines bought the Atlas Acres subdivision water system, having purchased in July of 1981 for $1.00

HAYDEN PINES WATER CO. AUDIT CASE NO. U-1121-37

In December 1986, the Hayden Pines Water Users Association asked the commission to re-open a 1984 Hayden Pines rate case. The commission agreed to examine Hayden Pines' rate of return in light of financial conditions which have changed since 1984. The commission also said it would look into service problems, rate design, and whether or not the Twin Lakes service area should be treated as a separate entity.

The water company said its rate of return had been 10 percent in 1986. It asked either that the commission verify the rate of return and dismiss the issue or that the Water Users be required to prove that the company's rates are too high.

Not prepared to require the Water Users to put on a full-blown rate case, the commission decided that an audit might narrow and expedite the issues. An IPUC staff audit in April 1987 showed Hayden Pines 1986 rate of return to be 13.94 percent. Hearings on Hayden Pines' rates were delayed until early 1988.

HAYDEN PINES WATER CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1121	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
30	Denial of petition for reconsideration.	19895	8/8/85
32	Amendment to Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.	20035	10/11/85
33	Modification of service area boundaries.	21172	5/27/87
34	Amendment of Certificate - withdrawn.		8/5/86
35	Amendment of Certificate, Ohio match service area.	21172	12/1/86
36	Amendment of Certificate, Rimrock area.	21172	12/1/86
37	Order to file notice of additional issues.	20947	12/24/86

BARBER WATER CORP.

3550 Triplett Lane
Boise, Idaho 83702
345-9384

The company at a glance

No. customers --	200
Rate base --	$13,300
Residential rate --	$10.90 Summer
	$ 8.90 Winter

BARBER WATER CORP. CASE REVIEW

RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. U-1122-6

The Barber Water Corp., which serves approximately 205 customers east of Boise, was authorized to increase its rates by 11.86 percent in June of 1986.

The flat rate of $9.90 per month was to go into effect after the company certified the installation of a new pump in its No. 1 well. That rate was to remain in effect through April 30, 1987, when seasonal rates of $10.90 for summer and $8.90 for winter were to begin.

BARBER WATER CORP. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1122	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
6	Application to modify rates.	20039	10/16/85

McGUIRE ESTATES WATER SYSTEM

1115 South Cedar
Spokane, Washington 99204
(509) 456-8819

The company at a glance

No. customers --	60
Rate base --	$4,300
Rate of return --	12.0%
Residential rate --	$8.51 for 1st 10,000 gal.
	$0.36 / gal. add'l use

McGUIRE ESTATES WATER SYSTEM CASE REVIEW

RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. U-1145-2

In October 1985 the McGuire Estates Water System requested authorization to increase its rates by 381 percent, its first increase since December 6, 1982. The commission ultimately granted the company permission to increase rates by 143 percent.

McGUIRE ESTATES WATER SYSTEM CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1145	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
2	Application to modify rates and charges.	20080	10/25/85
3	Compliance of settlement to parties satisfaction.	21111	4/3/87

PINE HAYDEN WATER SYSTEM

The Pine Hayden Water System was certified to serve the Pine Hayden Subdivision north of Coeur d'Alene in March of 1986. In June of the same year that certificate was revoked.

The residents of the subdivision formed a home owners association and agreed to be responsible for the maintenance and repair of the distribution system. They also entered into an agreement with the Avondale Irrigation District to have the district supply the subdivision with water.

PINE HAYDEN WATER SYSTEM CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1148	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
1	Grant of Certificate of Public Convenienceand Necessity (Cert. No. 301).	20296	2/27/86
2	Application to terminate certification.		3/5/87
3	Agreement with the Avondale Irrigation District.	20531	6/4/86

PINEVIEW ESTATES WATER CO.

Route 1, Box 106-A
Athol, Idaho 83801
772-5585

PINEVIEW ESTATES WATER CO. CASE REVIEW

RATE INCREASE
CASE NO. 20870

After rejecting a request for a 47 percent rate increase, the commission reconsidered and authorized an eleven percent increase from $15.00 per month to $16.70 per month. In its reconsideration request the company had asked for a $1.90 monthly increase, to $16.90 to cover the $3,000 cost of operating a second pump. The commission granted the lower amount saying it would be sufficient to provide an acceptable rate of return.

PINEVIEW ESTATES WATER CO. CASE LISTING

Case no. U-1149	Synopsis	Order No.	Date
1	Request for Certification of Convenience and necessity.	20778	10/6/86
2	Application for modification of rates.	21078	2/25/87

REGULATED CARRIER DIVISION

Motor Carrier Advisory Committee

The Director of the Regulated Carrier Division maintains an active role on the Governor's Committee. The committee is made up of representatives of industry and state agencies that regulate the motor carrier industry and provides an atmosphere for rapport and problem solving.

ADOPTION OF EMERGENCY RULE CASE NO. P-300-35, GENERAL ORDER NO. 172, 173

In 1987 there were three accidents involving hazardous materials being transported through Idaho. One involved the pesticide Dinoseb and the other two involved the known carcinogen Polycholrinated Biphenyl (PCB).

Based on these incidents the commission found the public health, safety and welfare to have been unreasonably placed at risk and issued an emergency rule. This rule applies minimum federal insurance requirements to intrastate carrier.

The commission stipulated that truckers carrying certain five-gallon cans of Dinoseb must either have their cargoes inspected and cleared by state officials or contain the cans in special hazardous materials overpacks.

BURLINGTON NORTHERN RAILROAD CASE NO. R-2044-24

In March 1987, the Idaho Supreme Court affirmed an order of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission allowing Burlington Northern Railroad Co. to close its one-man freight agency at Coeur d'Alene and transfer the functions to Spokane, Washington. Burlington Northern argued that the railroad could operate more efficiently by moving the agency duties to Spokane. Following a hearing, the commission found the railroad could achieve cost savings and more efficienctly use its work force by moving the Coeur d'Alene agency. After reviewing the commission's findings, the court concluded that the record supports the commission's findings.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks argued that transferring the agency functions to Spokane would divest the commission of authority to regulate the railroad's service in Idaho. The court found that the commission had not relinquished its duty to regulate Burlington Northern by allowing the closure of the Coeur d'Alene agency. Although the agency functions may be performed in Spokane, the court noted Burlington Northern continues to serve customers in Idaho. The court stated, "If at any time, the railroad fails to provide and maintain adequate, efficient, just and reasonable service as required by I.C. 61-302, the [commission] may enter appropriate orders and force those orders."

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
CASE NO. R-2000-362/353/354/
355/357/358

Following five public hearings held throughout the state the commission in August 1985 authorized the Union Pacific Railroad to close 17 of its 27 freight agencies on a one-year trial basis. In addition to the 10 agencies that the commission ordered to remain open for the trial period, the commission also ordered that four regional customer service centers (CSC) located at Idaho Falls, Pocatello, Nampa, and Spokane, Washington remain open. At the end of the trial period, the commission would determine whether the railroad should be allowed to permanently close its Idaho agencies. In September 1986, the railroad reiterated its original proposal to close all the one-man agencies and to consolidate their functions into the four regional CSC's. The railroad argued the CSC's could more efficiently handle agency functions by taking advantage of modern telecommunications and computer equipment.

In January 1987, the commission found the railroad had not carried its burden of showing that the abandonment of its one-man agencies and the accompanying consolidation would be in the public interest. The commission said "a significant number of small or medium-size shippers are not receiving convenient or adequate service." While conceding that the railroad was attending to the needs of its large shippers, the commission found it had not been providing adequate and efficient service to smaller shippers. The commission concluded that "the railroad's actions during the trial period reflects a lack of concern for Idaho shippers, for the statutory duties of this commission, and for the interests of this state." The commission ordered that the railroad continue to maintain the 10 one-man agencies and the four regional CSC"s for an additional one-year trial period. At the conclusion of the trial period the commission will make a final determination as to the permanent closure of the freight agencies.

Investigation and Enforcement

The IPUC's four Regulated Carrier Investigators were actively involved in enforcement and clean-up of hazardous materials and spills. This area of enforcement continues to increase in importance.

Safety inspection and safety management are also increasing concerns. The investigators have been working cooperatively with the Idaho State Police Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program and the U.S. Department of Transportation to develop an extensive data-base on commercial carriers operating in and through Idaho.

Cooperative efforts between agencies has resulted in successful investigation and prosecution of safety and hazardous materials and waste violations.

Investigators Activities

	FY 86	FY 87
Court Actions Initiated		
Safety	121	115
Hazardous Material	86	65
Compliance	185	292
Other	75	131
Warnings Issued	277	490
Vehicles Inspected	1104	1246
Accidents Investigated**	50	42
Investigations	3008	3061

**Railroad and motor carrier

Distribution of Motor Carriers

Motor Carriers	FY 86	FY 87
Interstate Carriers	12,500	13,000
Intrastate Private Carriers	6,500	7,000
Intrastate Common Carriers	520	530
Total Carriers	19,520	20,530

Distribution of Regulated Carrier Revenue by Source

Revenue Collected	FY 86	FY 87
Interstate Carriers Regulatory Fees	$261,424	$277,277
Private Intrastate Carrier Regulatory Fees	$113,424	$118,429
Railroad Special Regulatory Fees	$52,061	$43,760
Common-Contract Regulatory Fees	$69,142	$53,093
Filing Fees Miscellaneous Receipt	$16,322	$17,339
Total Revenue	$512,595	$509,898

Common-Contract Intrastate Carriers Case List

The following application, notices and complaints were received by the IPUC.

	FY 86	FY 87
Applications for New Authority	48	60
Applications for Temporary Authority	50	60
Requests for Extensions of Temp. Authority	2	1
Applications for Amendment of Authority	15	10
Applications for Transfer of Authority	15	11
Applications for Voluntary Suspension	45	30
Applications for Voluntary Cancellation	11	21
Requests for Name Change	4	5
Requests for Extension of Compliance Period	12	13
Complaints	103	80
Notices Revoking Authority	5	14

CONSUMER ASSISTANCE

There was a 9 percent increase in the number of complaints and inquires received during 1986 over the previous year. Thirty-five percent of all complaints and inquires received in 1986 involved a pending or actual disconnection of utility service. Other categories include: general information (16%); disputed billings (15%); rates and policies (11%); service-related problems (7%); line extensions and upgrades (3%); deposits (2%); company refusal to serve (3%); and miscellaneous (7%).

The Consumer Assistance staff received 2,120 requests for assistance or information in 1986. Eighty-seven percent of the complaints came from residential customers. The majority of the complaints received concern interpretation of tariffs, rules, or regulations, with consideration for the customer's or company's unique circumstances. In 39 percent of all cases, the utility's action was either reversed or modified. Twenty-four percent of the cases involved negotiation of payment arrangements. In 5 percent of the cases, the utility's action was found to be a violation of the commission's rules, regulations, or policies, or of the utility's tariff.

While dispute resolution remains an important task, it is hoped that by working with consumer groups, social service agencies, and utilities , persistent causes of consumer difficulties can be identified and addressed. Consumer complaints present an opportunity for utilities and the commission to learn about the effect of utility practices and policies have on people. For example, the unintentional and perhaps unfair impact of a rule or regulation might be discovered in the course of investigating a complaint. In such cases, an informal, negotiated remedy may not be possible, and formal action by the commission would be required. The Consumer Assistance staff's participation in formal rate and policy cases before the commission is the primary method used to address these issues.

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS & INQUIRIES RECEIVED
BY
IPUC CONSUMER ASSISTANCE
1984 - 1986

ENERGY UTILITIES

Company	No. of Complaints		
	1984	1985	1986
Citizens Utilities	0	4	5
Idaho Power	672	616	748
Pacific Power & Light	8	15	3
Utah Power & Light	96	69	84
Washington Water Power	86	105	106
Intermountain Gas	228	280	290
Atlanta Power	NA	NA	11

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS & INQUIRIES RECEIVED
(Cont.)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS UTILITIES

Company	No. of Complaints		
	1984	1985	1986
AT&T Communications	16	18	25
Albion Telephone	2	3	1
Cambridge Telephone	1	3	7
Century Telephone	6	2	4
Continental Telephone	28	42	41
Gem State Utilities	4	3	2
General Telephone	71	50	44
Inland Telephone	1	2	1
Midvale Telephone	1	0	0
Mountain Bell	598	476	441
Pacific Northwest Bell	31	14	16
Pine Telephone	0	0	0
Potlatch	1	0	5
Rockland	0	1	0
Rural Telephone	0	1	1
Silver Star	7	8	4
Troy Telephone	0	0	0

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS & INQUIRIES RECEIVED
(Cont.)

WATER UTILITIES

Company	No. of Complaints		
	1984	1985	1986
Barber Water	0	0	0
Bar Circle "S" Ranch	0	0	0
Boise Water	57	45	84
Brian Water	0	0	0
Capitol Securities Water	1	9	15
Citizens Utilities Water	0	2	0
Clearview Water	0	0	0
Eagle Ranch Water	0	37	16
East Moreland	0	0	0
Ever-Green Landscaping	0	0	0
Falls Water	0	0	0
Hayden Pines	2	13	10
Ketchum Springs Water Supply	2	7	11
Mc Guire Estates	0	0	1
Murray Waterworks	0	0	0
Northgate Enterprizes	0	0	0
Picabo Livestock	0	0	0
South County Water	2	3	7
Spirit Lake East Water	0	0	0
Sunbeam Water	0	0	0
Sunset Heights	0	0	0
Troy Hoffman Water	1	0	0
Warm Springs Mesa	0	0	2
NO JURISDICTION			
U.S. West Direct	25	14	7
AT&T Information System	26	17	4

HISTORICAL COMPARISON OF COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY IPUC CONSUMER ASSISTANCE

1982 - 1986

Historical Comparison of Annual Totals

BOISE BASED MAJOR UTILITIES*

Company	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Idaho Power	776	694	672	616	748
Intermountain Gas	368	338	228	280	290
Mountain Bell	925	996	598	476	441
Boise Water	80	80	57	45	84

NON-BOISE BASED MAJOR UTILITIES*

Company	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Utah Power & Light	57	71	96	69	84
Washington Water Power	66	57	86	105	106
Continental Telephone	55	45	28	42	41
General Telephone	67	90	71	50	44
Pacific Northwest Bell	15	29	31	14	16

*Utilities with over 10,000 Idaho customers.

CHANGE IN COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES RECEIVED
BY IPUC CONSUMER ASSISTANCE

1985 & 1986

BOISE BASED MAJOR UTILITIES*

Company	1985	1986	%Increase/ (Decrease)
Idaho Power	616	748	21
Intermountain Gas	280	290	4
Mountain Bell	476	441	(7)
Boise Water	45	84	87

NON BOISE BASED MAJOR UTILITIES*

Company	1984	1985	%Increase/ (Decrease)
Utah Power & Light	69	84	22
Washington Water Power	105	106	1
Continental Telephone	42	41	(2)
General Telephone	50	44	(12)
Pacific Northwest Bell	14	16	14

*Utilities with over 10,000 Idaho customers.

COMPLAINTS AND INQUIRIES RECEIVED
BY IPUC CONSUMER ASSISTANCE

PER 1,000 UTILITY CUSTOMERS*

1982 - 1986

BOISE BASED MAJOR UTILITIES**

Company	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Idaho Power	3.23	2.89	2.72	2.49	2.92
Intermountain Gas	3.79	3.49	2.40	2.95	2.89
Mountain Bell	3.20	3.45	2.08	1.65	1.44
Boise Water	2.16	2.16	1.50	1.18	2.07

NON-BOISE BASED MAJOR UTILITIES**

Company	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Utah Power & Light	1.33	1.65	2.40	1.73	2.13
Washington Water Power***	.94	.68	1.03	1.27	1.22
Continental Telephone	4.23	3.46	2.15	3.23	3.25
General Telephone	1.01	1.35	1.08	.76	.64
Pacific Northwest Bell	.90	1.75	1.41	.64	.73

* Residential and small commercial customers.
** Utilities with over 10,000 Idaho customers.
*** Includes both gas and electric service customers.

COMPLAINTS & INQUIRIES BY UTILITY & SUBJECT MATTER

ANNUAL TOTALS FOR 1986

Name of Utility	Company Refusal To Serve	Line Ext. Upgrade	Service Related Problems	Deposit	Dis-connect
Idaho Power Company	16	30	20	4	370
Utah Power & Light	3	2	5	0	33
Washington Water Power	0	2	0	3	60
Pacific Power & Light	0	0	1	0	0
Citizens Utilities	1	0	0	0	2
Intermountain Gas	35	2	9	3	118
Boise Water Corp.	0	2	11	0	27
Mountain Bell Tel.	15	15	44	21	107
Continental Tel.	1	5	15	1	4
General Telephone	1	2	10	0	4
Pacific NW Bell	0	0	3	5	3
All Other Utilities	0	7	32	3	6
No Jurisdiction	0	2	2	1	3
TOTALS	72	69	152	41	737

COMPLAINTS & INQUIRIES BY UTILITY & SUBJECT MATTER
(continued)

ANNUAL TOTALS FOR 1986

Name of Utility	Disputed Billing	Rates& Policies	Other	General Info.	TOTALS
Idaho Power Company	119	51	38	100	748
Utah Power & Light	22	6	3	10	84
Washington Water Power	9	17	6	9	106
Pacific Power & Light	0	0	1	1	3
Citizens Utilities	0	0	1	1	5
Intermountain Gas	34	22	9	58	290
Boise Water Corp.	18	10	3	13	84
Mountain Bell Tel.	72	71	40	56	441
Continental Tel.	6	4	2	3	41
General Telephone	6	9	9	3	44
Pacific NW Bell	4	0	1	0	16
All Other Utilities	32	32	11	32	155
No Jurisdiction	5	5	31	54	103
TOTALS	327	227	155	340	2120

PERCENTAGE OF COMPLAINTS* CONCERNING

UTILITY SERVICE DISCONNECTION

1986

ENERGY

Company	Total	Disconnect	%of Total
Idaho Power	648	370	57
Utah Power & Light	74	33	45
Washington Water Power	97	60	62
Pacific Power & Light	2	-0-	-0-
Citizens Utilities	4	2	50
Intermountain Gas	232	118	51
TOTAL	1,057	583	55

PERCENTAGE OF COMPLAINTS* CONCERNING

UTILITY SERVICE DISCONNECTION

1986

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Company	Total	Disconnect	%of Total
Mountain Bell	385	107	28
Continental Telephone	38	4	11
General Telephone	41	4	10
Pacific Northwest Bell	16	3	19
TOTAL	480	118	25

WATER

Company	Total	Disconnect	%of Total
Boise Water	71	27	38

*Excludes Inquiries

COMPLAINTS BY
CUSTOMER CLASS AND RESOLUTION ACTIVITY

1986

Company	Number of Complaints*	Business Customers	Residential Customers	Both Bus & Res
Albion Tel.	1	1	0	
AT&T Comm.	25	9	16	
Atlanta Power	11	1	8	1
Boise Water	71	8	62	1
Cambridge Tel.	7	3	4	
Capitol Securities	15	0	15	
Century Tel.	4	3	1	
Citizens Utilities	4	1	3	
Continental Tel.	38	8	30	
Eagle Ranch	16	0	16	
Gem State Utilities	2	1	1	
General Tel.	41	13	28	
Hayden Pines	10	0	10	
Idaho Power	648	41	607	
Inland Tel.	1	0	1	
Intermountain Gas	232	9	221	2
Ketchum Springs	11	1	10	
McGuire Estates	1	0	1	
Mountain Bell	385	88	294	3
PNB	16	9	7	
PP&L	2	0	2	
Potlatch Tel.	5	1	4	
Rural Tel	1	0	1	
Silver Star Tel.	4	0	4	
South County Water	7	2	5	
UP&L	74	6	68	
Warm Springs	2	0	2	
WWP	97	7	90	

*Does not include inquiries

COMPLAINTS BY
CUSTOMER CLASS AND RESOLUTION ACTIVITY
1986
(Continued)

Company	Company Action Reversed/Modified	Company Action = Violation	Payment Arrangements Negotiated
Albion Tel.	1	0	0
AT&T Comm.	12	0	1
Atlanta Power	3	0	1
Boise Water	26	2	9
Cambridge Tel.	3	2	1
Capitol Securities	9	9	0
Century Tel.	2	0	0
Citizens Utilities	3	1	1
Continental Tel.	17	3	4
Eagle Ranch	5	2	0
Gem State Utilities	1	0	0
General Tel.	12	2	4
Hayden Pines	0	0	1
Idaho Power	252	26	197
Inland Tel.	1	1	0
Intermountain Gas	99	12	66
Ketchum Springs	1	0	0
McGuire Estates	1	0	0
Mountain Bell	146	11	73

COMPLAINTS BY
CUSTOMER CLASS AND RESOLUTION ACTIVITY
1986
(Continued)

Company	Company Action Reversed/Modified	Company Action = Violation	Payment Arrangements Negotiated
PNB	6	1	2
PP&L	0	0	0
Potlatch Tel.	2	0	1
Rural Tel	0	0	0
Silver Star Tel.	1	0	0
South County Water	2	0	1
UP&L	34	6	24
Warm Springs	0	0	1
WWP	32	1	27

*Does not include inquiries

COMPLAINTS BY
CUSTOMER CLASS AND RESOLUTION ACTIVITY*
(Percentages)
1986

Company	Number of Complaints	Business Customers	Residential Customers	Both Bus & Res
AT&T Communications	25	36%	64%	NA
Boise Water	71	11%	87%	1%
Continental Tel.	38	21%	79%	NA
General Tel.	41	32%	68%	NA
Idaho Power	648	6%	94%	NA
Intermountain Gas	232	4%	95%	.9%
Mountain Bell	385	23%	76%	.8%
UP&L	74	8%	92%	NA
WWP	97	7%	93%	NA

Company	Company Action Reversed/Modified	Company Action = Violation	Payment Arrangements Negotiated
AT&T Communications	48%	0%	4%
Boise Water	37%	3%	13%
Continental Tel.	45%	8%	11%
General Tel.	29%	5%	10%
Idaho Power	39%	4%	30%
Intermountain Gas	43%	5%	28%
Mountain Bell	38%	3%	19%
UP&L	46%	8%	32%
WWP	33%	1%	28%

*For utilities with 25 or more complaints during 1986.

UTILITIES BY CITY

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Aberdeen	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Continental
Acequia	Rural Electric	None	Project Mutual
Ahsahka	Clearwater Power	None	General
Albion	Albion Light	None	Albion Telephone
Almo	Raft River Coop	None	Albion Telephone
Alridge	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
American Falls	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Ammon	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Arbon	Idaho Power	None	Rockland
Arco	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Arimo	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Ashton	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Athol	Kootenai Electric	None	General
Atlanta	Atlanta Power	None	Rural
Atomic City	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Avery	WWP	None	General
Avon	Clearwater Power	None	General
Baker	Idaho Power	None	Century
Bancroft	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Banida	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Banks	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Basalt	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Bayview	PP&L	None	General
Bellevue	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Berger	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Bern	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Blackfoot	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Blanchard	WWP	None	General
Bliss	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Bloomington	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Boise	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Bone	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Bonners Ferry	Bonners Ferry Light	WWP	General
Bovill	WWP	WWP	General
Bowmont	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Bridge	Raft River Coop	None	Albion
Bruneau	Idaho Power	None	Gem State
Buhl	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Burke	Citizens	None	General
Burmah	Idaho Power	None	Project Mutual
Burley	Burley Municipal	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Butte City	Lost River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Cabinet	Northern Lights	None	General
Calder	WWP	None	General
Caldwell	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Cambridge	Idaho Power	None	Cambridge
Cape Horn	Idaho Power	None	No Service
Carey	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Careywood	Northern Lights	None	General
Carmen	Idaho Power	None	Century
Cascade	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Castleford	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Cataldo	WWP	WWP	General
Cavendish	Clearwater Power	None	General
Centerville	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Challis	Salmon River Coop	None	Custer Coop
Chatcolet	Plummer Electric	None	General
Chester	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Chubbuck	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Clark Fork	PP&L	None	General
Clarkia	Clearwater Power	None	General
Clayton	Salmon River Coop	None	Custer Coop
Clearwater	Idaho Co. Light	None	PNB
Clifton	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Clover	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Cobalt	Idaho Power	None	Lemhi
Cocolalla	Northern Lights	None	General
Coeur d'Alene	WWP	WWP	General
Colburn	Northern Lights	None	General

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Conda	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Coolin	Northern Lights	None	General
Copeland	Northern Lights	None	General
Corral	Prairie Power Coop	None	Continental
Cottonwood	WWP	None	PNB
Council	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Craigmont	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	PNB
Crouch	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Culdesac	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	PNB
Cuprum	Idaho Power	None	Cambridge
Dalton Gardens	WWP	None	General
Darlington	Lost River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Dayton	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Deary	Clearwater Power/WWP	WWP	General
Declo	Declo Municipal	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
De Smet	Kootenai Electric	None	General
Dietrich	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Dingle	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Dixie	Idaho Co. Light	None	Continental
Donnelly	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Dover	PP&L	None	General
Downey	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Driggs	Fall River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Drummond	Fall River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Dubois	Dubois Electric	None	Mud Lake Co-op
Eagle	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
East Hope	PP&L	None	General
Eastport	Northern Lights	None	General
Eden	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Eddyville	WWP	None	General
Edgemere	Northern Lights	None	General
Elba	Raft River Coop	None	Albion Telephone
Elk City	WWP	None	Continental
Elk River	WWP	None	General
Ellis	Salmon River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Elmira	Northern Lights	None	General
Emida	Clearwater Power	None	General

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Emmett	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Enaville	WWP	None	General
Fairfield	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Fairview	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Felt	Fall River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Fenn	WWP	None	PNB
Ferdinand	WWP	None	PNB
Fernan Lake	WWP	None	General
Fernwood	Clearwater Power	None	General
Featherville	Prairie Power Coop	None	Rural
Filer	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Filer Mutual
Firth	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Fish Haven	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Fort Hall	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Franklin	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Fruitland	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Farmers Mutual
Fruitvale	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Gannett	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Gardena	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Garden City	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Garden Valley	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Gem	Citizens Utilities	None	General
Genesee	Clearwater Power/WWP	WWP	General
Geneva	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Georgetown	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Gibbonsville	Idaho Power	None	Century
Gifford	Clearwater Power	None	Inland
Gilmore	Idaho Power	None	Century
Glenns Ferry	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Golden	WWP	None	Continental
Good Grief	Northern Lights	None	General
Gooding	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Grace	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Grand View	Idaho Power	None	Gem State
Grangemont	Clearwater Power	None	General
Grangeville	WWP	None	PNB
Granite	Northern Lights	None	General

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Grasmere	Idaho Power	None	Gem State
Greencreek	PP&L	None	PNB
Greenleaf	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Greer	WWP	None	General
Hagerman	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Hailey	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Hamer	UP&L	None	Mud Lake Co-op
Hammett	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Hansen	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Harpster	Idaho Co. Light	None	PNB
Harrison	Kootenia Elec/WWP	None	General
Harvard	Clearwater Power	None	General
Hauser	WWP	None	General
Hayden	WWP	WWP	General
Hayden Lake	Kootenai Elec/WWP	WWP	General
Hazelton	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Headquarters	WWP	None	General
Heise	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Helmer	Clearwater Power	None	General
Heyburn	Heyburn Electric	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Hill City	Prairie Power Coop	None	Continental
Holbrook	UP&L	None	Albion Telephone
Hollister	Idaho Power	None	Filer Mutual
Homedale	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Continental
Hope	Pacific Power	None	General
Horseshoe Bend	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Howe	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Huetter	WWP	WWP	General
Humphrey	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Huston	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Idaho City	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Idaho Falls	Idaho Falls Electric	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Indian Valley	Idaho Power	None	Cambridge
Inkom	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Iona	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Irwin	Lower Valley Power	None	Silver Star
Island Park	Fall River Rural	None	Mt. Bell

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Jerome	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Juliaetta	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	Potlatch
Juniper	Raft River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Kamiah	WWP	None	PNB
Kellogg	WWP	WWP	General
Kendrick	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	Potlatch
Ketchum	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Kilgore	UP&L	None	Mud Lake Co-op
Kimama	Idaho Power	None	Project Mutual
Kimberly	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
King Hill	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Kingston	WWP	WWP	General
Kooskia	WWP	None	PNB
Kootenai	Pacific Power	None	General
Kuna	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Laclede	PP&L/Northern Lights	None	General
Lake Fork	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Lamb Creek	Northern Lights	None	General
Lane	WWP	None	General
Lapwai	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	PNB
Lava Hot Springs	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Leadore	Idaho Power	None	Century
Lemhi	Idaho Power	None	Century
Lenore	Clearwater Power	None	Inland
Leon		None	Inland
Letha	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Lewiston	WWP	WWP	PNB
Lewisville	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Lincoln	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Lorenzo	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Lost River	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Lowman	Idaho Power	None	Cambridge
Lucile	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Lund	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Mackay	Lost River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Malad City	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Malta	Raft River Coop	None	Albion Telephone

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Marion	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Marsing	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Continental
Maryville	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
May	Salmon River Coop	None	Custer Coop
McCall	Idaho Power	None	Continental
McCammon	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Meadows	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Meadow Creek	Northern Lights/ Bonners Ferry Light	None	General
Medimont	Kootenai Electric	None	General
Melba	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Menan	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Meridian	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Mesa	Idaho Power	None	Cambridge
Middleton	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Midvale	Idaho Power	None	Midvale
Minidoka	Minidoka Electric	None	Project Mutual
Mink Creek	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Monteview	UP&L	None	Mud Lake Co-op
Montour	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Montpelier	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Moore	Lost River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Moreland	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Moscow	WWP	WWP	General
Mountain Home	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Moyie Springs	Northern Lights/ Bonners Ferry Light	None	General
Mud Lake	UP&L	None	Mud Lake Co-op
Mullan	Citizens	None	General
Murphy	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Murray	WWP	None	General
Murtaugh	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Myrtle	Clearwater Power	None	PNB
Naf	Raft River Coop	None	Albion
Nampa	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Naples	Northern Lights	None	General
Neeley	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Newdale	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
New Meadows	Idaho Power	None	Continental
New Plymouth	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Nezperce	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	PNB
Norland	Idaho Power	None	Project Mutual
Nordman	Northern Lights	None	General
North Fork	Idaho Power	None	Century
Notus	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Nounan	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Oakley	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Ola	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Oldtown	Pacific Power	None	General
Onaway	WWP	None	General
Orchard	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Oreana	Idaho Power	None	Gem State
Orofino	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	General
Orogrande	WWP	None	Elk City
Osburn	WWP	WWP	General
Ovid	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Oxford	UP&L	None	Mt Bell
Paris	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Parker	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Parma	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Continental
Patterson	Salmon River Coop	None	Century
Paul	Idaho Power/Rural	Intermountain	Project Mutual
Pauline	Idaho Power	None	Rockland
Payette	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Pearl	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Peck	Clearwater Power	None	General
Picabo	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Pierce	WWP	None	General
Pine	Prairie Power Coop	None	Rural
Pinehurst	WWP	WWP	General
Pingree	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Pioneerville	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Placerville	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Plummer	Plummer Electric	None	General

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Pocatello	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Pollock	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Ponderay	Pacific Power	None	General
Porthill	WWP/Northern Lights	None	General
Portneuf	Idaho Power	None	Mt Bell
Post Falls	Kootenai Elec/WWP	WWP	General
Potlatch	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	Potlatch
Prairie	Idaho Power	None	Rural
Preston	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Priest River	PP&L	None	General
Princeton	Clearwater Power	None	General
Raft River	Raft River Coop	None	Albion Telephone
Rathdrum	Kootenai Elec/WWP	WWP	General
Reubens	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	PNB
Rexburg	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Reynolds Creek	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Richfield	Idaho Power	None	Gem State
Riddle	Idaho Power	None	Gem State
Rigby	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Riggins	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Ririe	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Riverside	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Roberts	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Robin	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Rock Creek	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Rockford	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Rockland	Idaho Power	None	Rockland
Rogerson	Idaho Power	None	Filer Mutual
Rose Lake	WWP	None	General
Roswell	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Roy	Idaho Power	None	Rockland
Rupert	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Project Mutual
Sagle	Pacific Power	None	General
St. Anthony	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
St. Charles	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
St. Joe	WWP	None	General
St. Maries	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	General

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Salmon	Idaho Power	None	Century
Samaria	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Samuels	Northern Lights	None	General
Sanders	Clearwater Power	None	General
Sandpoint	PP&L	None	General
Santa	Clearwater Power	None	General
Shelley	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Shoshone	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Silverton	Citizens	None	General
Smelterville	WWP	WWP	General
Smiths Ferry	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Soda Springs	Soda Springs Muni	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Southwick	Clearwater Power	None	General
Spalding	WWP	None	General
Spencer	UP&L	None	Mud Lake Co-op
Spirit Lake	WWP	None	General
Springston	WWP	None	General
Springfield	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Stanley	Salmon River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Star	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Starkey	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
State Line	WWP	WWP	General
Sterling	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Stibnite	Idaho Power	None	(Radio Phone)
Stites	WWP	None	PNB
Stone	UP&L	None	Albion
Sublett	Raft River Coop	None	Albion
Sugar City	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Sunbeam	Salmon River Coop	None	Custer Co-op
Sun Valley	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Swanlake	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Swan Valley	Lower Valley Power	None	Silver Star
Sweet	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Tamarack	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Tendoy	Idaho Power	None	Century
Tensed	Clearwater Power	None	General
Terreton	UP&L	None	Mud Lake Co-op

City	Electric Company	Gas Company	Telephone Company
Teton	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Tetonia	Fall River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Thatcher	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Thornton	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Three Creek	Idaho Power	None	Rural
Triangle	Idaho Power	None	Rural
Triumph	Idaho Power	None	None
Troy	Clearwater Power/WWP	WWP	Troy
Tuttle	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Twin Falls	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Tyhee	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Ucon	UP&L	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Victor	Fall River Coop	None	Mt. Bell
Viola	Clearwater Power	None	General
Virginia	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Waha	Clearwater Power/WWP	None	General
Wallace	Citizens	WWP	General
Wapello	Idaho Power	None	Mt. Bell
Wardner	WWP	WWP	General
Warm Lake	Idaho Power	None	None
Warm River	Fall River Coop.	None	Mt. Bell
Warren	Idaho Power	None	None
Wayan	Lower Valley Power	None	Silver Star
Weippe	Clearwater Power/WWP	WWP	General
Weiser	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Wendell	Idaho Power	Intermountain	Mt. Bell
Westmond	Northern Lights	None	General
Weston	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
White Bird	Idaho Co. Light	None	Continental
Whitney	UP&L	None	Mt. Bell
Wilder	Idaho Power	None	Continental
Winchester	WWP	None	PNB
Woodland	WWP	None	PNB
Worley	Worley Electric	None	General
Yellow Pine	Idaho Power	None	(Radio Phone)